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PLANES OPENING GREATER ERA OF TRANSPORTATION

Distances Diminishing to Hours and Minutes Before March of Progress

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF OUR RAILROADS?

Trains Being Co-ordinated With Aircraft as They Are With Trucks

Swifter expansion of air transportation promised for the twentieth century, even as railroads and steamships were developed in the nineteenth century, involves changes affecting the present organization of railroads. How railway officials are meeting the change in transportation demands is described in this series of articles, of which this is the first.

By JAMES C. YOUNG

Transportation in the United States is entering another and a greater phase. First we left the road for the rails, then the rails for the road. Now man has taken to the air and we have the new age of transportation, combining roads, rails and air lanes. A 36-hour coast-to-coast service for passengers is in prospect. Mail planes cross in 21 hours and motorbuses sweep along the highways. No one may doubt that we have reached a new age of transportation; swifter, broader, all embracing.

Distance was diminished until it lost the old relation between time and place. Canada will be the next-door neighbor of Mexico, equally with the United States. The last of the sectional barriers must give way, since travel cannot endure in this hastening age. Any reclus may shut his door, but the world is on the move as it never was before.

The breathless age began 100 years ago. In that brief century we have seen the canal boat, traveling at four miles an hour, and the four-horse stage traveling at 10, emerge into the 60-mile-an-hour miracle drawn by a puffing monster, equipped with spoked wheels and barbed spokes, valets and maids, stenographers and librarians to the wayfarer within its vestibules. In the last fifth of the century we have developed motorcars and motorbuses that travel as fast as the passenger airplane built to do its 100 to 150 miles an hour, carrying 30 occupants.

All of these things are easy to see, by a glance aloft, or down the

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Army Plane Roars Past All Records and Still Flies On

Question Mark. Aloft 146 Hours, Continues Over Los Angeles Field

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Man and machine still were pitted against time and gravity Jan. 7, as the army monoplane Question Mark continued on its seventh day of flight. There were no more records left to break, and it flew to the watchword, "Sail on and on."

Apparently in perfect condition, the plane ended its 146th hour in the air at 9:26 a. m. Observers reported it had consumed a minimum of gasoline during the night, indicating that the motors were performing at their best. This was said to mean that the time when the great mechanical birds gives way under the strain is "remote."

Reports on the condition of the five men were that they were as fit as the plane. They previously had declared that the longer they remained up the better they liked it. The big monoplane continued to hover close to its home port, however, in order to keep the records it has made. The plane must land at the scene of the take-off in order to have the records officially accepted.

The motor trouble was eliminated by Capt. Ira C. Eaker, chief pilot, when he threw open wide the throttle of the big liner, and brought the lagging cylinders back into action. It was considered so serious at one time Saturday night that Maj. Carl Spatz, in command, ordered all men to their posts to be ready for a glide to earth.

The Question Mark, which took off from this airport at 7:26 a. m. New Year's Day, claimed the last aircraft endurance record Sunday morning when it soared past the estimated 118 hours of continuous flight made by the French dirigible Dixmude, lost in the Mediterranean. Shortly after eclipsing all lighter-than-air records, the ship doubled the previous endurance refueling records of airplanes, and at the 121st hour Sunday night had remained aloft double the time that an airplane ever flew before.

It is estimated that the ship in its amazing demonstration of mechanical and air-worthiness has flown nearly 10,000 and 12,000 miles, nearly half the distance around the world.

WESLEYAN MAN WINS PRIZE

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Wesleyan University announces the award of the Ayres Prize to Charles J. Olson '32 of Worcester, Mass. The Ayres Prize is awarded annually to that member of the freshman class who is found to have attained the highest excellence in the studies of his preparatory course.

British Firms Buy Soviet Timber Output

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE chief timber importing firms in London, Liverpool, Bristol, Cardiff, Grimsby, Hull, West Hartlepool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Glasgow, Leith, and Dundee have now, for the first time, combined, it is announced, to purchase the entire Russian timber supply for the coming season.

A \$10,000,000 deal, the Manchester Guardian says, has already been completed by the central buying committee. The timber concerned comprises red and white pine and fir. It is to reach Great Britain between July and December, and will be distributed to the respective firms.

Employed Boys Show Up Well in State Study

Lads in Part-Time Schools Not Given to Idleness—Keep First "Jobs"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—A study of 75,000 employed boys in the State of New York, recently completed by the Industrial Education Bureau of the State Education Department, reveals that the working boy of 14, 15, 16 or 17 years is not the irresponsible individual he is credited with being by some persons. This working boy sticks to his job and is not given to idleness, according to the survey.

That the boys who have gone to work before completing high school and who attend a day part-time or continuation school four hours a week, as required by law, show a marked tendency to keep the first positions they obtain is indicated by the fact that of the total number studied, 44 per cent had held but one job since leaving full-time school. Only 29 per cent of the boys had held two jobs since quitting full-time school and 13 per cent had held three jobs.

In some cases the boys had been only out of school a few weeks and in no case had the period been more than three years. These figures, according to the education department, indicate that the labor turnover of the employed boy of work permit age in industry compares very favorably with that of other older age groups in industrial life.

This type of boy is also willing to work, according to the survey. In this connection, the law itself helps to keep the unemployed boy off the streets and stimulates him in finding a job by requiring his attendance upon part time school for a period of 20 hours a week during unemployment.

According to the results of the study, these percentages show the close connection between education and the number of jobs a boy going out into industry will hold. It is evident, the Education Department finds, that the schooling a boy receives in the upper grades gives him a market value which enables him to obtain a better position than the boy who leaves school in the lower grades.

Men Out of Prison Find Haven in Albany Home for Friendless

Are Tided Over First Days After Release and Helped to Re-establish Themselves—Family Atmosphere Is Emphasized in New Home

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—To provide an opportunity for men released from prison to become properly re-instated in the community the Capital District Mission Home has been organized here with a 19-room building to house such men.

The home already has eight men as residents. It is in no sense "an institution" in the usual sense, and every effort has been made by its founders to give it a homelike atmosphere.

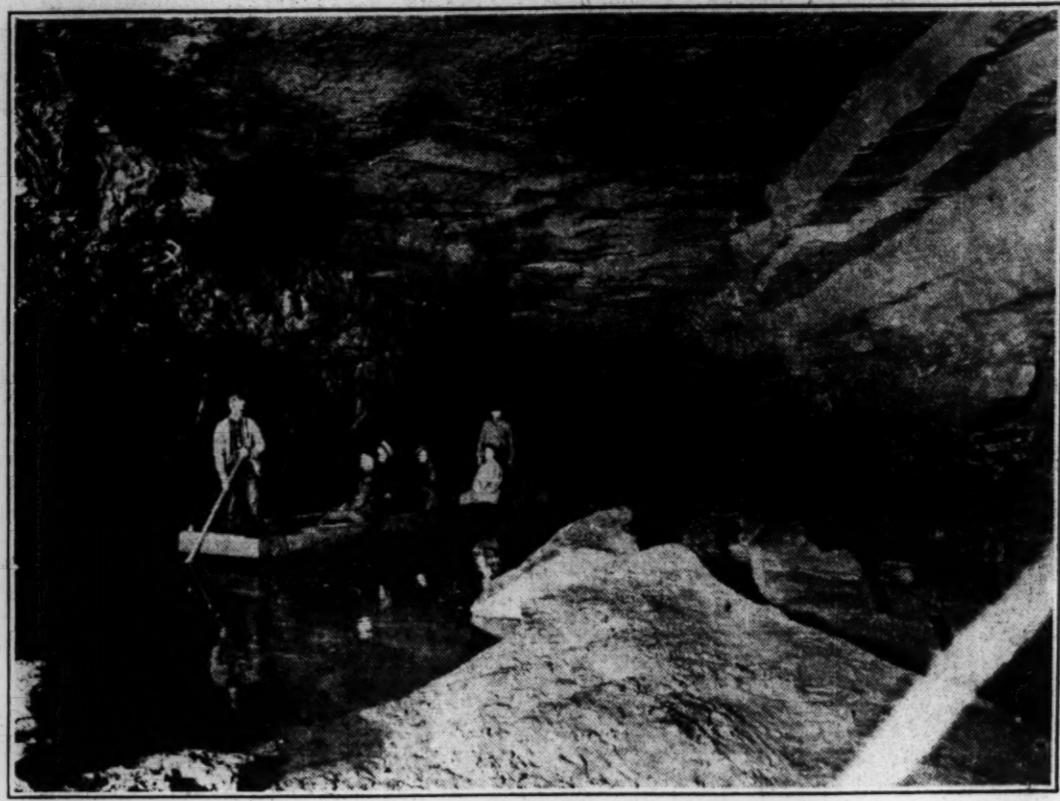
Formerly an old family residence, it still retains a family air, with the men's dining room, kitchen, storeroom, parlor and furnace-room in the basement, a mission hall and "parlor" on the first floor, and bedrooms and dormitory on the top floor. Part of the building is occupied by the superintendent, Clarence F. Caterer, and his wife, who serves as matron.

In speaking of the establishment of the home with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Caterer declared that it is the only one of its kind in the eastern states. "We invite men from all prisons in the country to come to our new home," he said, "if they are without friends and funds when they are set free. We do not confine ourselves to Albany. All are welcome who wish to start life anew and who need a home for a few days while they are looking for employment."

"Every Tuesday we visit the penitentiary here and invite the men who are leaving the institution to come to us if they need a friend. The Rev. Thomas N. Carter, Jr., who established the home here, gives the same invitation to men in prisons where, for he is traveling in New York and other states, speaking before the men in prisons and raising money in churches to carry on the work."

The men who come to the Capital

No Need Yet for Traffic Officers Here



ECHO RIVER, IN MAMMOTH CAVE

Keynote

NATION'S TAX BILL SET AT NINE BILLIONS

Federal, State and Local Collections Found 12 P. C. of National Income

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Taxes collected by the Federal, state and local governments in the United States during the fiscal year ended in 1927 totalled \$9,074,000,000, or nearly 12 per cent of the national income that year, according to a report just issued by the Tax Division of the National Industrial Conference Board.

The sum represented not only the highest amount collected in any one year in the history of the United States up to that time, but also was the largest total collected in any one country in any year of the world's history, the report said.

It showed, however, that the relative tax burden per capita of population, or measured as proportion of national income, is considerably higher in many foreign countries than in the United States. Great Britain and Germany are notable examples of such countries, it said.

Tax Bill Increases

The report discussed the increase in the Nation's total tax bill since 1923, when a total of \$7,234,000,000 was collected, and declared that the higher figures in succeeding years reflected the growing levels of state and local governments. Federal levies, it said, have shown an almost steady tendency to decline.

"Total taxes per capita of the population in 1927 were \$76.50," it continued, "as against \$64.77 in 1923."

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Mammoth Cave Bought for Nation, to Be Center of Big Park Project

Association Pays \$500,000 for Property Which Will Be Turned Over to Government as Soon as Acreage Requirements Are Met

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Mammoth Cave, whose 40 miles of underground passages and magnificent limestone formations are known to every school in the Nation through the pages of the geographies, will soon become a national park.

For a century in possession of one family, this natural wonder has passed into the hands of the Mammoth Cave National Park Association, which will transfer it to the Federal Government as soon as sufficient acreage to comply with minimum area requirements have been acquired.

Located at the head of navigation of the Green River, a tributary of the Ohio, Mammoth Cave adds a particularly fascinating detail to the richness of the region's scenery.

25 Other Cave Systems

The original cavern system is but a small portion of the area to be included in the proposed national park. There are at least 25 other cave systems therein, as well as tracts of virgin timber, green valleys and hills, bathing beaches, unique land and rock formations, and strange surface indications of caves below. The accessibility of the cave area has been pointed out during the park campaign, it being stated that the proposed park is within a day's ride for 70,000 persons.

Besides the cave proper 2208 acres of surface land, mainly in timber, have been pointed out during the park campaign, it being stated that the proposed park is within a day's ride for 70,000 persons.

In 1849, Col. John Croghan of Louisville, owner of the Mammoth Cave property, established a trust for nine nephews and nieces, directing that income from the cave, and farms or buildings on the land, be paid to them, and that upon the passing of the last heir the property be sold at public auction. In anticipation of such a sale, the Mammoth Cave National Park Association was organized for the purpose of having the national government take over the cave.

Stephen T. Mather, Director of the National Park Service, recommended in 1920 that the Government take such steps.

Paid About \$500,000

By entering into an agreement with the estate for the purchase of the cave, the association saves the trouble and expense of litigation recently entered into by the State which sought to condemn the cave property for national park purposes under a special act of the 1928 Legislature. A court had fixed the worth of the cave at about \$300,000, while the owners asked more than \$1,000,000. The reported consideration was \$500,000.

The Mammoth Cave National Park Association raised more than \$800,000 in a drive for funds. To this was

added the gift of Colossal Cavern and adjacent territory by the Louisville and Nashville railroad, about 3400 acres in extent. With balance on hand, the association is purchasing as rapidly as possible other acreage and cave property in the territory planned as a park.

The act of Congress of May 25, 1926, authorizing establishment of the Mammoth Cave National Park provided for a total of 70,618 acres, but it was stipulated that the minimum area to be administered by the National Park Service should be 20,000 acres, including all the caves in the section.

Winter Resorts of New England Welcome Throng

Rosy-Faced Visitors Romp and Play Amid Ice and Snow in Hills

The annual two months or so of winter sports, characteristic of northern New England, are under way, with various parties leaving Boston and New York for week ends of skiing, tobogganing, skating, snowshoeing and the humorous by-products of these sports at such centers as Poland Spring, Lucerne-in-Maine, Augusta, Lake Umbagog, Berlin, N. H., and the inviting sections of the White Mountains where there are ice and snow and hills and valley in abundance to tempt even the hardiest protagonist of cold weather sport.

Nor is sleighing a lost art in New England as the road leading into Poland Spring, six miles from the railroad, proves.

Twenty or more carnivals are scheduled to take place within the next eight weeks in various sections; and all winter sports devotees who have sufficient enthusiasm and freedom of muscle left by Feb. 22 are planning to go either to Montreal or Quebec where great fetes annually mark the official close of the formal winter sports season.

The Eastern Ski Meet, scheduled to take place at Rumford, Me., Feb. 18 and 19 brings together the premier ski jumpers of Canada and the eastern United States, and officials of the meet indicate that the Middle and Far West may send formidable contestants this year.

The Appalachian Mountain Club naturally takes an important part in the arrangement and supervision of parties going north to sled and ski, to camp and climb and skate. The New England Field and Forest Club will send out groups for various week-ends, the Dartmouth Outing Club and similar groups will keep the White Mountains from being deserted by overseeing groups of hikers and mountain climbers to whom Tuckerman's Ravine and the trail up from Glen House are always objectives for the experienced enthusiast.

Interspersed among the major sporting attractions will be the winter resort carnivals, which are becoming increasingly important recreational events in New England, and college and municipal meets help make a program which contains some event of interest for every taste in the snow and ice in a New England winter.

Stray Dogs Get Taxi Ride in Friendly Driver's Cab

NEW YORK (AP)—A Queens taxi driver makes a hobby of befriending stray dogs. He picks them up in his cab and turns them over to the Elgin Prince Speyer Animal Hospital where houses are found for them. John House, the driver, says he does it because dogs are "very nearly human." His average is a dog a week.

JUGOSLAV KING TAKES VIRTUAL DICTATORSHIP

Parliamentary Solution of Crisis Fails and Dissolution Decried

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE.—Dissolution of all municipal councils is one of the first of the radical measures taken by the new government appointed by the King, following his dramatic decision to suspend the constitution which has just been announced. New councils in the three chief cities will be appointed directly by the new Minister of Interior, General Zivkovich, and the rest by the district governors directly responsible to the Minister of Interior. Thus the government of all cities, towns and villages come under the immediate control of the central authority.

District and county councils also are dissolved and replaced by commissioners appointed by the central authority; in a word all local elective bodies are abolished and the authority of the army general is made supreme. The press law is made much more drastic in future. All papers may be subjected to the censorship in advance. Police officials are given power to prevent the publication of and confiscate any papers they consider undesirable. Punishment for breaking the press law is made more severe.

Racial Parties Abolished

The law of defense of the state becomes more drastic. All racial and religious parties are abolished. All propaganda against the social order, state organizations, the royal family and the constituted authority are strictly forbidden. These new measures obtain the force of law as royal edicts.

The new Cabinet, which has taken the oath of office, consists of 14 members, and is under the domination of the Premier, Peter Zivkovich, general in the army, King's adjutant and commander of the Royal Guards. For years he has been an extremely influential person, though operating behind the scenes. He has been generally looked upon as the coming strong man, awaiting the time for suspending the constitution. He has very wide connections in military circles and enjoys the enthusiastic support of all aggressively patriotic elements.

Of the remaining ministers one is an ex-Premier, Father Anton Korosec from Slovenia; four are Croats and the rest Serbs. The former Premier and chief of the Radical Party, Veljko Vukitchewich, the Democratic chief, Lenka Davidovitch, and the Moslem leader, Mehmed Spahovic, have no representatives in the Cabinet. Nor has the Democratic peasant organization, the chief party in the dissatisfied provinces. Thus all the popular party leaders, excepting only Korosec, are left out of account.

Manifesto Posted in Streets

Although everything seems to indicate that the new regime is directed against Croats, the fact that four new Ministers are Croats may signify efforts to be made toward reconciliation. The decision to suspend the parliamentary government became known when the Royal Chancellery issued a brief bulletin stating, after long conversations with the chiefs of the political parties, that the King had concluded that a parliamentary solution of the present crisis is impossible. This was a forewarning of impending events, and the citizens of Yugoslavia awoke to find a new partisan government already sworn in and the royal manifesto posted in the principal streets of the larger cities. The manifesto stated that King Alexander had suspended the Constitution and dissolved Parliament, that henceforth his decrees would be law and he would do all possible to institute governmental methods and

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Chicago Cuts \$4,500,000 From Budget for 1929

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

CHICAGO'S budget for 1929 has been cut \$4,500,000 from that of last year. The city found itself running into a deficit, which amounted to \$2,400,000 at the close of 1928, and adopted a new fiscal program designed to close the year with a substantial surplus. The budget's total was \$57,442,870.

The city's inability to meet its bills at the end of the year helped to lead the aldermen to pass the new type budget in half an hour and without a negative vote.

Bills Against Car Insurance Are Prepared

Five Measures on Compulsory Liability Thus Far Are Filed

Legislative proposals for revision or repeal of the Massachusetts compulsory insurance law are crystallizing rapidly. A bill drawn by Frank A. Goodwin, former State Registrar, to provide state insurance at fixed premium rates has just been filed, closely following one by Edgar A. Power, Representative from Winthrop, containing the first legislative proposal for outright repeal of compulsory insurance.

The Goodwin bill proposes to establish a state fund under control of a commission of three members to be appointed by the Governor. It proposes to fix the fees for this insurance at \$16 for all passenger automobiles regardless of size, value or location, \$25 for all motor trucks regardless of capacity, and \$50 for all taxicabs and rental cars.

Mr. Goodwin said the rates he proposes would take from the car owners \$12,500,000 based on the 1928 registration, while the insurance companies under the rates established for 1929 will take \$20,000,000.

"We cannot take a backward step," he said. "Every owner of a motor vehicle must be financially responsible before he goes on the road. If the State compels owners to insure, it must give the service at cost. The bill I filed eliminates false claims, unfair zoning, commissions, profits, and high salaries to insurance officials."

"It provides that all investigations of accidents shall be made by the registrar through his inspectors, an organization already in existence. There will be no necessity for writing up 1,000,000 policies, for the registration certificate will be the policy. The only extra work will be keeping the insurance fund money separate from the highway fund, a mere matter of bookkeeping."

"No money will be taken from the general taxes to run this fund; it will and must be self-supporting." Any claimant for damages will still have his right to jury trial. Mr. Goodwin said, and provision is made to curb fraudulent claims by providing a jail sentence for collusion in this sort of thing.

The bill by Mr. Power proposes to substitute for the compulsory insurance plan a system of requiring security from any person against whom a judgment is rendered in a motor mishap, similar to the compulsory security plans in operation in New Hampshire, Connecticut and Pennsylvania. Such a motorist would be barred from the highways until the judgment is paid. Another provision would bar from the highways until he has provided security any motor-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

HOOVER REPORTS TO PRESIDENT ON GOOD-WILL TOUR

Starts Work on Cabinet Selection and Plans for Inaugural

WILL KEEP HANDS OFF PRESENT LEGISLATION

Talks With Borah and Kellogg—Favors Changes in Diplomatic Roster

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Herbert Hoover, President-elect, back in the capital from his Latin-American good-will tour, turned immediately to the consideration of three major issues that confront his approaching Administration.

These are selection of his Cabinet, writing of his inaugural address, and making a decision on the calling of a special session of the new Congress to act on farm relief legislation. Each problem is of vital importance to him and with characteristic energy Mr. Hoover gave his attention to them the morning following his arrival in the city.

While he was thus engaged Mrs. Hoover turned to the task of closing the home in which they have resided during the years that the President-elect was a member of the Cabinet, preparatory to their taking up residence on March 4 in the White House.

Sets Up Office in Hotel

Mr. Hoover established his working offices in a hotel and with his staff began immediately the task of formulating the opening phases of his Administration.

He was immediately swamped with demands for conferences with political leaders—and a good many office-seekers, also.

The President-elect himself devoted his attention to three men—President Coolidge, Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, and William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. With all these leaders he discussed his Latin-American tour, and with Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Borah went over the domestic, political and legislative situation.

Mr. Hoover's plans contemplate a 10-day stay in Washington. He then expects to go to Miami, Fla., where he will complete the task of writing his inaugural address and selecting his Cabinet. It is expected that after his stay in Washington, Mr. Hoover will take a brief trip to Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, and possibly Porto Rico and Mexico.

While the President-elect wants to make this tour, a final phase of his Latin-American activities, and at present contemplates such a journey, no definite decision has been made on the matter and no dates or actual plans formulated. The question rests upon the situation as Mr. Hoover finds it in Washington. The pressure of domestic affairs may be too urgent to permit his leaving the country even for a two or three weeks journey.

Problem of Congress

The problem that confronts Mr. Hoover during his stay in Washington is a delicate one. The old Congress now adjourns on Feb. 18, weeks is reluctant to break into new legislative ground. Its leaders have been anxiously awaiting Mr. Hoover's arrival so as to get some word from him about a program.

They will be disappointed, however. It can be authoritatively stated that the President-elect is going to be only an interested and silent on-looker at this session.

He takes this attitude for two reasons. First, what for his part he would be intruding upon President Coolidge's Administration and secondly he was elected to work with the Seventy-first Congress, which does not take office until he does, March 4.

Mr. Hoover will be interested in seeing and talking with governmental and congressional leaders, but he will refuse absolutely to take any part, even indirectly, in legislative or administration activities.

To Stay on Sidelines

He will rigidly preserve his unofficial position, which is one of the reasons why he is departing from Washington as soon as he can after disposing of personal and other affairs.

One of the results of his Latin-American tour that the President-elect expects to discuss confidentially with foreign affairs leaders, such as Mr. Borah, is the question of reorganizing the Nation's diplomatic and consular representation throughout the southern republics.

It is known that Mr. Hoover returns from his tour strongly impressed with the need of making some very important changes of the highest rank in the Latin-American corps, and is determined to make this work one of the first tasks of his Administration.

Mr. Hoover wants the ablest and most talented men to represent the United States in these Latin republics—men who can talk the native language, who have a background and understanding of local affairs, and who can take a leadership that he feels is of greatest importance.

It is also understood that Mr. Hoover contemplates some important changes in the personnel and organization of the Latin-American division of the State Department in Washington.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Arriving at Old Point Comfort, Va., January 6, on the battleship Utah from Rio de Janeiro, the last port of call in South America, Herbert Hoover came to Washington on a special train and immediately arranged to open temporary headquarters at the May-



H. Armstrong Roberts

Hard, Crispy Snow, Blue Skies and Tingling Air and a Pung Full of Happy Children. This is One of the Things That Make a New England Winter Enjoyable.

"Let's Make Spring in the Classroom"

said the teacher. It was a cold, wet, wintry day with only half light. How the transformation was wrought will be told

Tomorrow on the Educational Page

DRY LAW OPPONENTS NAME 11 DIRECTORS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Announcement of the addition of 11 directors to its board is made by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

The new directors include Struthers Burt, author of Wyoming; R. C. Corson, of Hartford, Conn.; Joseph R. Hamlen, general secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association of Massachusetts; Prof. E. R. A. Seligman of Columbia University, and James W. Wadsworth, former Senator of New York.

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flower Hotel where he has begun a series of conferences with Republican Party leaders.

After a night of storm the Utah picked her way into Hampton Roads soon after daybreak during a stiff southeast wind which was accompanied by a driving rain soon after the anchor was lowered. The President-elect and Mrs. Hoover remained aboard the ship until half an hour before the hour for the departure of their special train.

As the Utah came to anchor 500 yards from the other ships of the scouting fleet, of which it is a part, the Stars and Stripes were run up on the after staff as the band played the "Star-Spangled Banner." Before leaving the ship Mr. and Mrs. Hoover said good-by to Captain Train and the other officers and thanked them for a most pleasant voyage from South America.

Since it was the wish of the President-elect that there be no ceremony incident to his arrival, admission to the military car was by pass only and only a few were on hand to greet him as he stepped ashore.

Small crowds were gathered at the stations which the special passed and a few hundred persons welcomed the President-elect at the Union Station here.

HERALD'S EDITOR RETIRES

The Boston Herald announces the retirement of Robert Lincoln O'Brien, after 18 years of service, as editor. Mr. O'Brien formerly was Washington correspondent of the Herald and Transcript and later its editor. He served as personal secretary to Grover Cleveland from the time of his nomination to the Presidency in 1892 until November, 1895. Mr. O'Brien will conduct the editorial page of the Herald and Robert B. Choate the news and feature departments. William G. Gavin will become city editor.

HARVARD MAN PLANS TOUR

Itinerary of a tour touching many points in the South, to be made by Henry Pennypacker, chairman of the Harvard University Committee on Admission, is announced at the university. Mr. Pennypacker will discuss Harvard admissions with high and preparatory school principals, and will speak before several clubs of Harvard men, leaving Cambridge Jan. 19. Plans are arranged for stops in Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia.

FOREIGN POLICY DISCUSSIONS MADE BY RADIO

Monroe Doctrine Called Still Practicable by Gen. Sherrill

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A move to make the discussions at its luncheon meetings Nation-wide has just been initiated by the Foreign Policy Association here, with the announcement that questions on points raised in radio-cast speeches may be telephoned during the sessions and will be answered by the speakers over the radio. The proceedings were radio-cast by Station WEAF of the National Broadcasting Company.

The new policy was inaugurated by the association at its luncheon discussion on the Monroe Doctrine, just held here. More than a score of questions were received over the telephone during the speeches, and James G. McDonald, chairman, said the practice would be continued if it awakens public interest. Many of the inquiries were from out-of-town listeners.

Monroe Doctrine Discussed
The Monroe Doctrine and its practical applicability in the face of present-day conditions was discussed at the meeting by Brig-Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, one-time United States Minister to Argentina, and Salvador de Madariaga, former chief of the disarmament section of the League of Nations.

General Sherrill characterized the Monroe Doctrine as the cornerstone of this country's foreign policy and asserted that American public opinion is strikingly united in support of it.

Adherence to the doctrine of excluding the participation of Europeans or Asiatics from political affairs of the Western Hemisphere began with George Washington's warning against foreign alliances, he said.

"This defensive opinion continues unaltered down, not only through the Presidents that preceded Monroe," he continued, "but also with

equal insistence throughout his successors in that office, and that, too, regardless of politics."

Upheld By All Presidents
He recalled incidents in the administrations of Presidents Grant, Cleveland, Roosevelt and Taft to show that the doctrine has been strictly upheld since its promulgation. He quoted John Bassett Moore, former United States representative on the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, to the effect that the Monroe Doctrine denotes "a principle that doubtless would have been wrought out if the message of 1823 had never been written—the principle of the limitation of European power and influence in the Western Hemisphere."

General Sherrill declared that in its insistence upon the Monroe Doctrine the United States entertains only friendly intentions toward other powers and that "friendly intentions should be the basis of our foreign policy."

Mr. de Madariaga characterized the Monroe Doctrine as obsolete and as "one of the most formidable obstacles to the peace of the world." He admitted that it was "a contribution to world policy in 1823" but declared "it can hardly be so in 1929, when the world has changed beyond recognition."

MISSIONARY RECORDS MOVED TO CAMBRIDGE

More than 600 bound volumes containing the early records, correspondence and documents of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions are being transferred for safe keeping and reference from the Congressional Library on Beacon Hill to the Andover-Harvard Theological Library in Cambridge.

These records, which run as far back as 1812, are extensively used by historians and by persons writing theses for doctor's degrees.

Written almost entirely by hand in faded brown ink, they bring a touch of the old days of the clipper ship and covered wagon, including as they do the original narratives of the captains of the four famous Morning Star missionary ships.

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Adherence to the doctrine of excluding the participation of Europeans or Asiatics from political affairs of the Western Hemisphere began with George Washington's warning against foreign alliances, he said.

"This defensive opinion continues unaltered down, not only through the Presidents that preceded Monroe," he continued, "but also with

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Scans Russian Affairs



SIR BERNARD PARES
Editor of Slavonic Review, Reports Trend to Individualism and Away From Socialism.

Capitalistic Trend Found in Russia

Foreign Policy Association Speakers Evaluate Soviet's Present Achievements

The trend in Russia is toward capitalism, at least state capitalism, and it is principally by education through contact with the western world that saner, sounder policies can gain ground in Russia, Ivy Lee declared at a meeting of the Boston Branch of the Foreign Policy Association considering the topic, "Whither Bound Russia?"

Mr. Lee, a New York public relations adviser and author of "Present-Day Russia," said the emphasis in the governing régime now is upon accomplishments rather than theories.

Mr. Lee said that machinery has changed the trade since he began. The Lucey shop still takes in local business, and Mr. Lucey has a first-hand acquaintance with many of the professors of Smith College and local townpeople.

Mr. Lucey has seen generations come and go, and has always been willing to offer some of his philosophy along with every freshly wrapped bundle. Now he hopes that Mr. Coolidge will return, if only for a short time, to Northampton.

"We are all looking for him," he added.

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ries, and that repudiation of foreign debts is coming to be seen as a mistaken policy.

Sir Bernard Pares, editor of the Slavonic Review, said individualism is gradually displacing socialism to some extent in popular favor, and that communist efforts against religion have resulted only in strengthening church bodies. He urged that the Soviet Government should not be permitted to compare conditions under its rule with those under czarism, but that the test of progress rather lies in whether conditions under the Soviet are better than they were under the republican government of Kerensky.

H. W. L. Dana, of the New School of Social Research, described the increased interest in cultural things, particularly the theater, among the Russians in the last two or three years.

Harvard Students to Study Rockies

Geology Expedition to Camp and Scour Field in Canada Next Summer

A bookless search for figurative "books in running brooks and sermons in stones" is to be conducted in the Canadian Rockies next summer by Harvard University's school of field geology, where a student expedition will study a geologic section across the main mountain range, it is learned from Dr. Percy E. Raymond, professor of geology at Harvard, who will be one of the leaders.

The student party of from 10 to 20 will strike off from Jasper, in the Province of Alberta, devoting six days of each week to bookless study of out-of-door examples of what they have learned from lecture and reading. Among other things in this country of high mountains and narrow valleys, says Dr. Raymond, will be observed the old and new effect of "the mountain-making processes."

Students will camp out in tents for the most part, making long hikes and minor expeditions from their camp bases. Such expeditions are not new to Harvard professors, Dr. Raymond added, as similar parties have been taken out in former years. Last year the Swiss Alps were climbed and studied by the Harvard summer school.

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CHARLES RIVER BASIN PROJECT MADE DEFINITE

Plan for \$4,250,000 Improvement Now Before Massachusetts Legislature

Recommendations for further improvement of the Charles River Basin, already known as one of the most beautiful water vistas in any large modern city, so as to serve greater recreational purposes are made in a report just submitted to the Massachusetts Legislature by a special commission under Henry I. Harriman as chairman.

The recommendations include shelving the banks down to the water's edge, planting the park areas along the basin, construction of boat landings and beaches, and construction of a double parkway for automobile traffic together with underpasses at bridge ends. The total cost is estimated at \$4,250,000.

A gift of \$1,000,000, reported by the commission as being from "a generous citizen of the Commonwealth who has long loved and admired the Charles River Basin," and who is understood to be Mrs. James J. Storrow, will reduce the net cost of the project to the state to \$3,250,000.

Prominence of the automobile traffic proposals in the plan is reported already to have developed some opposition by persons living near the basin or desiring especially to see it developed for recreation. The double roadway urged by the commission, extending on the Boston side from Cambridge Street to the Cottage Farm Bridge with an underpass at the Longfellow Bridge, would cost \$950,000, and an underpass also is proposed on Memorial Drive at the Cambridge end of the Harvard Bridge. The commission advises against construction of any new bridge across the basin, but for improvement of the approaches to existing bridges.

"The aim of the commission," the report concludes, "has been to make

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NEW LIBERALISM PROGRAM OPENS FOR WISCONSIN

"Business Regime" Inaugurated With Gov. Kohler—Tax Changes Planned

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MADISON, Wis.—A new liberalism, under which industry, labor, and the farmers of Wisconsin shall have equalized tax burdens and equal opportunity for development, is the platform promised for the State by the new Governor.

"This new 'experiment'—so called to distinguish it from the 'radical' or 'progressive' policies which have for many years held sway in the Badger State—comes into being with the inauguration here Jan. 7 of Walter J. Kohler (R.) as Governor—a wealthy manufacturer wholly unknown to politics a year ago.

It was not the platform promises of Mr. Kohler—new income tax laws, stabilization of employment and co-operative marketing—which of themselves, won the State, political observers declare. It was Mr. Kohler's gradual unfolding of a purpose to apply to the whole State a doctrine now frequently heard in the government of cities—namely, that governmental problems are social and economic rather than political.

A Middle Course
The course upon which Wisconsin is embarking after an ancient history of conservative lumber baron control and a more recent history of progressive direction, is more nearly middle ground than anything the State has had in 20 years. It is to be neither radical nor reactionary—merely liberal.

Walter J. Kohler had been busily engaged in the development of his plumbing fixture business and the model industrial village of Kohler, near Sheboygan, Wis. He had served as regent of the University of Wisconsin and had been interested in movements for community advancement, but he had not thought of him to head the State Government.

Then last spring, Mr. Kohler, friend of Herbert Hoover, was drafted to fill a vacancy on the list of candidates-at-large to the Republican National Convention. To the surprise of the State, he ran far ahead of the widely known politicians on his ticket and all the La Follette candidates. People began to talk Kohler for Governor.

Campaigned in Airplane
But even when he announced his candidacy in the Republican primary,

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:
C. C. Casey, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Ella H. Mitchell, Lewiston, Me.
Miss Isabelle L. Buck, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Gertrude E. Fottis, Cranston, Mass.
Miss Alice E. Roper, Boston, Mass.
George T. Nelson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
James H. Judge, Decatur, Ill.
Norman X. Phaneuf, Lynn, Mass.
W. A. Cummings, Lynn, Mass.
William H. Ekerson, Chicago, Ill.

bought an airplane to save time in campaigning, and began to make speeches, few politically wise thought he had a chance to be nominated over Gov. Fred R. Zimmerman (R.), because in 33 years Wisconsin had not refused a second term to a Governor who sought it; or over Joseph D. Beck, member of Congress, whom La Follette forces had picked to be the next executive.

That Kohler won and at the same time helped carry the State for Herbert Hoover, is declared due to one thing—the people discovered that Kohler had a new philosophy of government which they liked.

Mr. Kohler did not make his appeal as a politician. He argued that building up Wisconsin was just like building up a business and a community. "I am not here to make a political speech because I don't know politics," was his characteristic method of approach.

Program Outlined
In talks made during airplane flights that carried him 7000 miles, he elucidated a program that might roughly be divided into three parts:

First, Mr. Kohler will seek to amend the income tax laws so as to attract industries to the State. He will do this, not with the idea of shifting the tax burden back to the farmer, where it was before the La Follette program shifted it to industry, but with the thought that as new industries come in and develop business can pay as much of the income tax as it is now paying, or more without hindering its progress.

For labor, Mr. Kohler will seek a state program of stabilization of employment much like that which President-elect Hoover has proposed for the Nation.

For the farmer, the new Governor has a plan for a greater development of co-operative marketing than has yet been realized in this State.

New Radio Paper Causes Dispute

British Broadcasting Corporation's Journal Arouses Controversy

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—The controversy concerning the extent to which a privileged and state-protected organization may enter the field hitherto held by private enterprise has reached a new stage with the publication of the correspondence concerning the British Broadcasting Corporation's action to bring out a weekly journal known as "The Listener."

The chief document is an open letter from the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, the Newspaper Society, the Periodical Trade Press, and the Federation of Master Printers and Allied Trades, representing in all £300,000,000 capital and covering almost the entire daily and weekly press of Britain, demanding an interview with the Prime Minister to obtain a revision of the refusal made by the Postmaster-General to interfere.

The newspaper organizations say: "The British Broadcasting Corpora-

Wisconsin's New Governor With His Family



Left to Right—Robert E. Kohler, John M. Kohler, Walter J. Kohler Jr., Mrs. Walter J. Kohler, Walter J. Kohler Holding His Grandson, Jimmy; Carl J. Kohler and Mrs. Carl J. Kohler.

tion, paying no income tax yet competing with firms which do, is diverting trade from legitimate channels." The broadcasting corporation's reply is that the new publication is designed only "to replace a substantial portion of the educational pamphlets and booklets which have appeared regularly in the past few years." Reference is also made to the decision already given by the Postmaster-General that "he is quite satisfied that the publication of The Listener comes within the powers of the corporation granted by Clause 3 of the corporation's charter."

The newspaper organizations dispute this, and the question has now become one for the British Cabinet to decide.

VAUDEVILLE CENSORING IS URGED IN ALBERTA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALGARY, Alta.—A strong appeal for censorship of all vaudeville programs will be made through a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor—Council of Alberta, the movement being instituted by the Calgary Council on Child Welfare.

This decision was reached at a meeting of the local Child Welfare Council, at which representatives of 50 organizations in the city were present.

OFFICIAL MONTHLY REVIEW

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—To keep the people of the province acquainted with the work of all governmental departments and with industrial progress generally, the Government of British Columbia is about to commence the issue of a monthly review, modeled on newspaper lines. It will contain detailed statistical information, which it is hoped will be useful particularly to business men and to farmers.

FORMER LEADER OF RUSSIAN ARMY HAS PASSED ON

Grand Duke Nicholas Had Been Elected Successor to Throne by Exiles

ANTIBES, France. (P)—Grand Duke Nicholas, regarded by Royalists as heir to the Russian throne, passed on here Jan. 6.

As Commander in Chief of the Russian armies during part of the time that Russia participated in the World War, Grand Duke Nicholas was understood to have had behind him greater popular support than was accorded the Tsar, who was his second cousin. After the rise of the Bolsheviks, he was elected successor to the throne by the supreme council of Russian monarchists, representing several million Russians living in exile.

The Grand Duke was essentially a soldier. During the Russo-Japanese War, he was President of the Council of National Defense and later Inspector-General of cavalry. After the Russian loss at the battle of Mukden, the Council of War decided to send him to Manchuria to

take over command. Nicholas, however, declined to take over command, though he consented to go to Manchuria.

After the Russo-Japanese War, the Grand Duke devoted himself to putting the army on a high plane of efficiency. Under his leadership the Russian army in the World War conquered Galicia, threatened Hungary and diverted the attention of the Germans from their drive toward Paris to a defense of their own lines in the East.

German reinforcements were sent from the western front and the Russian army collapsed in the Masurian Lakes swamps. The Grand Duke was then sent to Tiflis to fight the Turks and his army collapsed. When the revolution of 1917 broke out, he retired as a commander-in-chief, abdicated, and turned over his property to the State. Since he had rallied Royalists around him, he was arrested by the Bolsheviks. He was sent to the Crimea, where he became commander of the Cossack forces in Southern Russia. Later he went to Constantinople and from there to Rome and Paris.

Of all the contemporary Romanoffs the Grand Duke was regarded as the ablest in administrative talent. His conduct as Commander-in-Chief in the last important military campaign during the Tsarist regime, won him the commendation and respect of the allied command. He had made his home in France since the Russian revolution. He always was extremely circumspect in his conduct, doing nothing to embarrass the French Government, al-

though he was deeply engaged in the interests of the House of Romanoff.

He maintained a miniature court at Chateau Chologny near Paris. He did not own property outside of Russia and what he had there was confiscated during the revolution. At that time the Grand Duchess managed to save her jewels. The couple lived chiefly on the proceeds of the sale of these.

Four-to-One Vote Needed to Oust Leader of Army

Salvationists' High Council Meeting to Decide on Future Command

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—The main issue for the coming Salvation Army High Council meeting at Sunbury-on-Thames, for which 64 leaders from all parts of the world have assembled, is how to keep this beneficent body from splitting over the question of the appointment of a successor to Gen. Bramwell Booth. The meeting is to decide whether the general is able to carry on the leadership, which all are agreed has prospered exceedingly in his hands for 17 years, and, if not, who is to succeed him?

Behind this lies that of whether a one-man leadership for a body now administering property and trusts amounting to many million sterling should continue, and if not what can be done to distribute so great a responsibility?

A four-to-one majority is required by the Army's constitution to effect a change in leadership, after which a three-to-one majority suffices for choosing the successor. The gravity of the situation is brought out by the veteran journalist, Frederick A. Mackenzie, who thinks the Council ought to leave the situation unchanged. "The danger," Mr. Mackenzie says in the Daily News, "is lest the widespread feeling of love and loyalty to the General may prevent the minority commissioners making a decision which the facts demand. Only 17 out of 64 are wanted to prevent action."

FORMER PREMIER PASSES ON

MONTREAL, Que. (P)—George H. Murray, former Premier of Nova Scotia, has passed on here. His period in office as Premier and leader of the Liberal Party in Nova Scotia began in 1896 and closed on his voluntary retirement in 1923.

Delegates Arrive in Canada for Joint Liquor Conference

Action for Final Suppression of Border Smuggling Expected to Be Taken in Parley Arranged With United States Representatives

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA.—With the arrival of the United States delegates appointed to confer with the Canadian Government representatives on joint liquor smuggling conditions along the border, the start of a discussion the results of which, it is confidently expected, will be to stem out the nests of bootleggers in the border cities and stanch the illicit flow that has been defying the Volstead Act, breeding lawlessness and corruption and embarrassing the relationship of two friendly countries.

That such a conference could be nothing more than a gesture, not even the anti-prohibitionists will aver. Ever since the last joint conference preceding the Lapointe-Hughes treaty of 1924, which greatly facilitated the efforts of the American preventive officers, the Canadian Government has been collecting evidence and studying the problem with the intention of finding a complete solution. At that conference the American delegates requested the stopping of the exportation of liquor, which, if acceded to, would have undermined the whole smuggling system.

Public Opinion Demands Action

Since then an increasing public opinion, headed by a number of parliamentarians, has demanded that such a step should be taken, and last year the Royal Commission investigating customs conditions included it in its recommendations. The fact that such exportation is now permitted by law, that considerable capital is involved in distilleries and that the shipments are a source of Government revenue, would not be insurmountable obstacles to altering the law once the intention is convinced that this is the only way that smuggling can be effectively curtailed.

Alternative methods, which will probably be suggested by the visiting delegates, would include the refusal to grant clearance papers to small boats and vessels obviously intending to carry their liquor cargoes to the United States, or else require a bond which shall be forfeited and the offender subject to prosecution.

It is not redeemed at the point of destination; and the making of defenses against the customs and liquor laws extraditable, as is the case with narcotics.

In the meantime the smuggling of liquor across the border has been growing in both volume and extent. It is said that 90 per cent of it goes through what is known as "the Detroit Gateway," and a considerable amount is done at Buffalo, while the Great Lakes traffic has increased by 75 per cent within the last three years. The anomalous feature of the matter is that as this liquor has been openly and legally manufactured and exported, after paying an excise tax of \$10 a gallon, and becomes contraband only after it has crossed a mile or two of water.

\$100,000,000 Illegal Exports

The Canadian Department of Revenue knows not only how much liquor is exported annually, but how much goes to the United States, which is the overwhelming proportion of it. During the last five years the value of this smuggled liquor has increased from \$8,714,709 in 1924, to \$24,132,188 in 1928 totaling \$100,000,000 since the last joint conference on the preventing of smuggling.

It is admitted by Canadian officials that a certain amount of export liquor is short-circuited back by underground methods and sold in competition with Government vendors, but they claim that the quantity is negligible. The Canadian representatives are O. D. Skelton, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs; W. Stuart Edwards, Deputy Minister of Justice; R. W. Breen, Commissioner of Customs; George W. Taylor, Commissioner of Excise; Edward Hawkes, Assistant Deputy Minister of Marine, and F. W. Rowan, chief preventive officer.



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AN EXTREMELY LOW PRICE
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You deserve the relief the TRU-WORTH COOKER offers you. Then, why not accept it right now? Nothing is gained by following the old methods. The price is so reasonable that the saving in fuel alone soon pays for the TRU-WORTH.

Made of thick cast aluminum, it will not chip, dent or bend. It will last a lifetime. The highly polished, mirror-like surface makes it attractive in the best furnished kitchen. You will be rightfully proud of the TRU-WORTH.

Your complete satisfaction is guaranteed or your money will be promptly refunded. You run no risk when you send in your order direct from this advertisement. Readers of The Christian Science Monitor who use the TRU-WORTH highly endorse it. We publish herewith a letter from Mrs. Hazel Page Everett. You may write to Mrs. Everett to learn of her experience, if you wish. You, too, will be just as enthusiastic if you will try the TRU-WORTH.

READ WHAT THE Christian Science Monitor SAID ABOUT WATERLESS COOKING
in the issue of March 5, 1926:
"The new utensils are covered dishes in which cooking is done without water and without basing or stirring. This method has advantages under all conditions, for it conserves the juices and flavors of the meats and vegetables, it saves the time of the cook, it does away with odors. Although neither water nor butter was used, there was no scorching. There is also a fuel economy. These considerations, added to the small shrinkage of meats, should influence the housekeeper in deciding what is 'poundwise.' Because stirring is not necessary, the housewife is still free for other pursuits."
The above reprint guarantees to you complete satisfaction with this most modern method of cooking. It places your kitchen on an efficient basis. You will control your own time for more useful occupation—no longer will precious hours be dominated by unnecessary kitchen duty.

What a Reader of The Christian Science Monitor Says:
"It gives me great pleasure to write and thank you for advertising the TRU-WORTH. Before going to church Sunday morning, I put both meat and vegetables into the cooker, turned the gas low and departed. Upon my return the dinner was cooked, delicious, hot and ready to serve. On week days, I put my meat in between 3 and 4 P. M., and from then until serving time I am free to study, see, read, sing or work outside. I cannot praise the Tru-Worth enough, nor recommend it too highly. Long live and a successful one to the well-known Tru-Worth Non-Water Cooker."—(Mrs.) Hazel Page Everett, 1170 Walton Avenue, New York City.

This coupon is for your convenience. Fill it in and mail your order today.

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Please send to me a TRU-WORTH Non-Water Cooker on your guarantee of complete satisfaction. I enclose remittance of \$9.95, which covers the complete cost delivered.

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A very long step-in girdle of imported ribbon and hand-knit elastic, \$50. Fillet lace bandeau cut low in back, \$8.50

All-in-one foundation garment of hand-knit elastic with lace and ribbon in pale salmon. Cut very low in back, \$47.50

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The woman of many social affairs chooses this type of corset for her evening costumes. Cut very low at the back, they can be worn with the most extreme décolletage. Light in weight, exquisite in fabric and coloring. Of satin ribbon imported from France.

SECOND FLOOR

MAYOR TO PUSH EXTENSIONS OF TRANSIT SYSTEM

Governor Square Project Is Included—Also Forecasts New Skyscraper Era

Further rehabilitation and extension of Boston's rapid transit system, to be carried out "with comparative slight, if any, burden on the taxpayer," was urged by Malcolm E. Nichols, Mayor of Boston, in his fourth annual address to the Boston City Council.

"I shall urge upon the Legislature this year," said Mayor Nichols, "the construction of the Huntington Avenue Subway, the extension to Day Square in East Boston, the extension of the Boylston Street Subway to Harvard Avenue, with the necessary extension on Beacon Street at Governor Square, and the extension of the Elevated from Forest Hills, out Hyde Park Avenue to a station near Mount Hope, to care for the residents of Hyde Park and to connect across the main line of the New Haven Railroad and Washington Street to the West Roxbury Branch,

and thence along the West Roxbury Branch through Roslindale and West Roxbury to Springfield Street."

Mayor Nichols stated that the tax rate which had been forecast at \$22 before he took office was declared at \$31.50 in 1928. "It was \$30 in 1927," he said. "Last year it dropped to \$28.80, and I shall try to bring about a further reduction notwithstanding the certainty of additional requirements for the new year."

Referring to the city's record in the matter of providing new and better streets, the Mayor stated that a survey of the work covering a period of 10 years on building new streets in residential districts "shows that during the period from 1919 to 1928, inclusive, 245 new streets have been constructed in residential districts, of which 123 have been constructed during the last three years. "In linear feet," he added, "the 10-year total is 152,177. The linear feet for the last three years is 104,267. The 10-year cost is \$4,540,512. The cost for the last three years is \$2,875,129."

Mayor Nichols also forecast for Boston a "new skyline of lofty buildings" which will eventually replace the present 12-story buildings with others of 25 and 30 stories.

"As yet few realize to what extent this type of building benefits not only the investor and the occupants, but also the city itself. There are, at the time of this address, three buildings designed under this law, for which applications have been filed for permits to build at a cost aggregating \$8,000,000."

Straight-Eight Cars Appear to Be Winning Popular Favor

Several New Aspirants Are Exhibited at New York Show—Fours Grow Less

NEW YORK—The "straight-eight" motor, which about five years ago left the seclusion of the speedway and began to appear beneath the hoods of passenger cars, has just attained a new measure of acceptance among automobile manufacturers.

Exhibits at the twenty-ninth annual New York Automobile Show, where the new models for the current year are now on display, show that the engine with eight cylinders in a row is rapidly approaching a position of numerical equality with the six-cylinder machines.

A total of 22 manufacturers this year have adopted the straight-eight motor. If the four manufacturers of "V-type" engines are added, it makes a total of 26 makers of eights as compared with 32 manufacturers of sixes. Counting the different chassis manufactured by the same builders shows that there are 54 six-cylinder chassis available this year compared with a total of 40 eights.

Synchronization of the gears is obviated by a clutch which operates on the clutch automatically when the clutch pedal is depressed.

The "finger tip control" which is featured on all of the new models of the Willys-Overland line, is an innovation of the tendency to center as many functions as possible at a single point. The button on top of the steering post controls lights, horn and starter.

Four Speeds Forward

Two manufacturers this year offer motorcars equipped with four-speed forward transmissions. This type of transmission, introduced last year on the Graham-Paige line, is continued both on the improved models and on their new 127-inch wheelbase straight eight. The other manufacturer to adopt four-speed forward transmission is Durant. All models in this line have an overdrive in addition to the three usual forward speeds.

A new six-cylinder car is included in the Dodge Brothers line which has been completely revised under the leadership of Chrysler engineers since the consolidation recently of the Chrysler and Dodge interests. The new Dodge Brothers Six, which is said to be capable of developing 65 miles an hour or more, will form the companion to the improved models of the Dodge Senior Six, which will remain as the highest priced of the two cars. The Victory Six and Standard Six have been discontinued.

Improvements of existing models have been almost as numerous as the number of manufacturers. Hudson and Essex cars appear with mechanical improvements resulting in increased speed and power. Buick, showing at the exhibit its "silver anniversary" line has added an entirely new body model in its four-passenger coupé. Refinements of body line have been added in the Blackhawk, manufactured by Stutz. This car, however, offers the purchaser the option of buying it equipped with an eight or six-cylinder motor.

With the advent of the 1929 models there are only four four-cylinder cars of American manufacture. These are the Ford, Durant 40, Whippet and the Chrysler Plymouth. The change in the Chevrolet from a four to a six-cylinder motor was announced a short time before the automobile show. Its exhibit at the Grand Central Palace shows five closed and two open body models.

Many New Refinements

Pierce Arrow enters the field this year with two new series of eight-cylinder cars, one on a 133-inch chassis and another on a 143-inch wheelbase. It has double carburetor and duplex ignition, its motor being rated at 125 horsepower. The stock speed of the cars, listed at between 35 and 60 miles an hour, is said to equal that of any of the current models.

Studebaker, with eight-cylinder motor in its Commander, also has added to the number of "open top jobs." The Commander, however, can also be obtained in six-cylinder models. In addition, the new Studebaker line includes a new President eight and improved models in its Dictator line.

Still another eight-cylinder motorcar has been added in the Blackhawk, manufactured by Stutz. This car, however, offers the purchaser the option of buying it equipped with an eight or six-cylinder motor.

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Like Driving Airplane

The "airplane feel," referred to as a new conception of smooth and luxurious motoring, is the new Franklin's contribution to the latest automotive terminology. This "airplane feel" is attributed to the Franklin air-cooled motor, and to other exclusive methods in Franklin design, resulting in better acceleration, hill climbing, uniform riding ease, smooth fast travel and several refinements and embellishments.

Among these are the high compression, air-cooled motor, said to increase power 20 per cent above any former Franklin engine rating; increased body size and corresponding roominess; 100 per cent automatic and positive engine lubrication; a silent running, quiet shifting transmission of the Hyflex internal gear type; hydraulically controlled spring action, and flexibly built shock-absorbing chassis. Selling prices have been reduced as much as \$500 on some models.

Mechanical refinements constitute one of the most important phases of the show this year, many of them intended to provide a new ease in the handling of the cars. In this classification, the "synchro-mesh" transmissions on the Cadillac and La Salle models is one of the most marked changes. This transmission, according to the manufacturers, makes it possible to shift gears without the clashing and grinding noise which results from inept handling.

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Bills Against Car Insurance Are Prepared

(Continued from Page 1)

ist convicted of driving while drunk, or "so as to endanger the public."

"My aim," Mr. Power said, "is first to make the highways safer by placing the responsibility upon the person found wholly at fault and not to penalize all other car owners by forcing them to buy insurance."

Three other bills are in the legislative files to provide systems of state insurance, one revived from last year and another proposing a state-sponsored mutual insurance company to handle all this business at controlled rates.

Two bills propose abolishment of the territorial system of rate-classification adopted by the Insurance Commissioner, and another proposes methods for assimilating information as to the cost to insurance companies of furnishing the required liability insurance.

SUCCEEDS COLONEL HARVEY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOBOKEN, N. J.—Robert C. Post of New York and Englewood has just been elected a life trustee of the Stevens Institute of Technology, succeeding Col. George Harvey, according to an announcement here.

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New Pan-American Peace Treaty Limits Interference of Senate

Is First United States Pact Under Which Arbitration Can Begin Without Chamber's Action—Other Nations Add Several Reservations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Close scrutiny of the Pan-American treaties signed here Jan. 5 by the delegates of 20 nations shows that they provide not only the most advanced arbitration pact which the United States has ever signed in the limited number of questions excepted, but omit the usual provisions requiring the Senate to pass upon each individual case of arbitration even though the United States has bound itself to compulsory arbitration in advance.

Senate insistence upon passing upon all individual arbitration cases has caused a 20-year debate between the Executive and the Senate. Theodore Roosevelt characterized review by the Senate as giving "an impossible burden of delay and insincerity" to the United States' procedure.

All of the compulsory arbitration treaties concluded by the United States prior to the one just signed contain the provision which says, in effect, that the United States obligates itself to arbitrate only when the Senate feels in an obliging mood.

Roosevelt's Opinion

Roosevelt called this provision a sham and wrote Henry Cabot Lodge that it "cuts the heart out of the treaty."

"We had better abandon the whole business rather than," solemnly insisted that there shall be another arbitration treaty whenever the two governments decide that there shall be one," he said, when the Senate amended John Hay's arbitration pact.

The Senate remained obdurate, however. Later William H. Taft, who fought out the same issue, said, "We cannot make omelets without breaking eggs," and withdrew his proposed arbitration treaties from the Senate.

John Bassett Moore described the Senate reservation as making it "more difficult to secure international arbitration than it was in the early days of our independence."

The reservation, however, has remained an integral part of United States' arbitration treaties ever since and even the new and model arbitration pact which Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, has concluded with France, Italy, Germany and seven other countries, contains this reservation.

Subject to Be Defined

The treaty just adopted, however, makes no mention of senatorial or any other legislative approval. Article IV provides for a "special agreement, which shall clearly define the particular subject matter of the controversy, the seal of the court, the rules which will be observed in the proceedings and any other conditions to which the parties may agree."

This is exactly similar to special agreements previously required by all other nations save the United States. It requires merely the approval of the State Department rather than a two-thirds vote of the Senate.

But the new treaty goes even further. Article IV states that if the special agreement is not concluded in three months it shall be drawn by the Court of Arbitration. Thus the approval, hitherto reserved for the Senate, may even be taken out of the hands of the State Department and delegated to an international tribunal.

While the United States through Charles E. Hughes pledged itself to accept this most advanced arbitration treaty in American history—"without reservations," Latin-American nations were busy preparing a host of reservations.

Five nations will follow Colombia's lead and refuse to arbitrate questions which have not been settled by their own local courts. Even then they consent to arbitrate only questions where there has been a denial of justice. They are Chile, Salvador, Honduras, the Dominican Republic and Bolivia.

Affects Oil Companies

This reservation is to guard against the arbitration of legislation regulating American oil companies and other firms operating in Latin America.

Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Hon-

duras will also enter a reservation refusing to arbitrate past disputes. This practically exempts from arbitration any dispute likely to affect them for the next few years, since all present controversies have their roots in the past.

Chile does not want to be compelled to arbitrate her Tacna-Arica dispute nor her seizure of nitrate provinces from Bolivia. Ecuador does not want to be forced to arbitrate her boundary dispute with Peru, while Honduras has in mind her boundary difference with Guatemala.

Panama, Peru, Nicaragua, Cuba, Haiti, Brazil and the United States are the only countries definitely pledged to sign the treaty without reservations.

A special protocol has been adopted, however, by which each nation may withdraw its reservations when its public opinion has progressed to a point where this is possible. This is the first progressive protocol attached to such a

South African Students Enjoying Winter Tour in Summer Vacation

Visit to United States First Step in Movement Toward Active Internationalism—Economic and Living Conditions to Be Studied, Also Prohibition

Thirty-seven National Union of South Africa students landed in Boston on Sunday from the White Star liner Adriatic, to spend their summer vacation by a winter tour of the United States and Canada.

The group is a part of the 110 students who left Cape Town Dec. 7, and proceeded to England before splitting up into parties. A group is now touring Great Britain and another the Continent. The group landing in Boston includes 25 young women and 12 young men, the latter particularly interested in industrial plants, economic conditions, and engineering feats.

The visit is the first one to the United States of a group of South African students, and is considered a step toward fostering more active internationalism and a better understanding of common conditions and problems.

Several Colleges Represented

Colleges represented by the group include Rhodes College, Grahamsburg, Grey College, Durban; Natal University College, Durban; Transvaal College, Pretoria; University of Stellenbosch; University of Cape Town; University of Johannesburg, and individual students and churches from the Ford plant already established in South Africa have impressed the population there with the value of American efficiency and ideas, and similar topics.

American home life. They also plan to visit the Ford plant at Detroit and other industrial establishments, particularly in view of the fact that a new and large Ford assembling plant is now being erected at Port Elizabeth, South Africa.

Will Later Visit Harvard

Returning to Boston January 26, the group are to visit Harvard College and be addressed there by one or more professors, taking dinner at the Philip Brooks House. J. H. Lane of Harvard is arranging considerable of the detail work in connection with the visit of the group.

Discussing the tour with a newspaper representative, Mr. Thorp told how South Africa and the United States were closely linked by ties of commerce and industry.

He spoke of the increasing importance of the wool-growing industry of South Africa to the United States; the wider efforts being made in South Africa to raise cotton and its success thus far; how the prohibition law of the United States offers an interesting study to the people of South Africa; how the General Motors and the Ford plants already established in South Africa have impressed the population there with the value of American efficiency and ideas, and similar topics.

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CHURCH BOARDS STUDY COLLEGE CONSOLIDATIONS

Presbyterian Official Calls for Careful Safeguarding of Christian Teaching

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—The small Christian colleges of the United States are hard pressed to maintain themselves financially, pedagogically and socially. This is responsible for the widespread trend toward mergers and consolidations of the weaker institutions, according to Dr. Frederic E. Stockwell, college secretary of the Board of Christian Education, Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.

Dr. Stockwell discussed this trend in the president's address to the eighteenth annual meeting of the Council of Church Boards of Education. This meeting ushered in a week of educational deliberations here. For the first time in history, the Association of American Colleges and the dozen allied organizations are holding sessions in a southern city.

Includes 400 Colleges

The church boards represent a constituency of some 18,000 people and are related to something like 400 colleges distributed in most states of the Union. They also have oversight in religious work done in 60 tax-supported colleges and universities.

Dr. Stockwell said in part: "There is a permanent place in the United States for Christian higher education. The purpose is to serve the American people in general and the Christian movement in particular. Institutions should be of the highest quality. Graduate work should be in the program but should be directly correlated."

"Institutions should co-operate with government and private institutions where possible. The Christian colleges have been founded with a definite purpose. It is vital that any plan of re-organization provide for the preservation and enhancement of their Christian character. No institution should attempt to cover the whole field of higher education."

Plan for Years Ahead

"It would be a happy outcome of the merging process if through the trustees in certain areas, resources could be transferred to undeveloped territory. We must think in building an educational program in terms of 25 and 50 and even 100 years hence; we must think of the South-west with its great states of New Mexico and Arizona, which are playing such an important part in the economic and social life of our country. Provision should be made for higher education under Christian auspices in these great states. A Christian institution conducted by a combination of various denominations in these areas would mean much

for the stabilizing of Christian ideas and habits in the generations to come.

"No one denomination could do the task. No one denomination should do it. It is Christian education that is needed, and the best and most efficient service will come through co-operative leadership. Not in separation, but in union is there strength, educationally as well as politically."

Bethlen Cabinet Further Altered

Reorganization Advanced by Resignation of Minister of Justice

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST—Count Bethlen's reorganization of the Hungarian Cabinet, which has been slowly proceeding in the last few months, has advanced by the resignation of Dr. Paul de Pesty, Minister of Justice, and the Hungarian press announces other forthcoming changes. Most of the resigning ministers are opposed to the reactionary legislation which is making Hungary more and more a Bethlen dictatorship.

The recent revision of parliamentary standing orders practically ended possible opposition to Government measures, and the present press law, which is assured success because of the large Government majority in Parliament, ends press liberty, since, according to its terms, not only the writer and editor of the paper containing an article the Government objects to, but also the publishers are liable to a fine of an amount to be determined according to the latter's private fortune.

So many conditions are involved in the publication of a new newspaper that such is now almost impossible. For example, a guarantee sum of 50,000 pengos must first be deposited with the Government, and few are likely to produce so large a sum, especially when liable to confiscation at the least excuse.

Dr. de Pesty's resignation is due to this press law. Though powerless momentarily within the Government's ranks is by no means pleased with the reactionary trend of events.

JUGOSLAV KING, FACING SPLIT, TAKES CONTROL

(Continued from Page 1)

establish a state organization answering the needs of the Nation. Thus Parliament is wiped out and the political parties are brusquely thrust aside.

In his instructions to the new Ministers the King informed them that they were responsible to him alone. He clothed them with supreme authority and asked them to serve the country faithfully.

This suspension of the constitution comes after an endless series of ministerial crises. During the 10 years since the formation of Yugoslavia 50 cabinets have fallen and 300 ministers have come and gone, receiving life pensions on dismissal. The bitter enmity between political leaders from Serbia and the new provinces long paralyzed constructive parliamentary activity, resulted in the assassination of three new province deputies in the Yugoslav Parliament last June and culminated in the Croats instituting a stringent boycott against Serbia and assuming an attitude of an aggressive belligerent fighting for liberty.

Realizing the complete intransigence of both sides the King decided to put an end to the hopeless wrangling of politicians and to take matters into his own hands in an attempt to find a radical new solution, so today Parliament is closed and guards have been placed to watch over the empty building. The suspended constitution was voted in 1921 and provided for extreme centralization, which enabled the Serbian politicians to maintain unbroken hegemony. The dissolved Parliament was elected in the autumn of 1927, and has done little. Tranquillity prevails.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Critical Faculty Considered

IT IS long since the priests of criticism, the "Legislators of Parnassus," were deprived of their sublime authority. Today, even the professional critics are without a diploma, and the amateur can hold his own against them. All of us who read books are critics. All of us find ourselves passing some sort of judgment on what we read, and exchanging ideas with others. Part of the fun of reading is to talk and read about reading. In books, in periodicals and in conversation the ball of opinion is thrown backward and forward. The whole community in which we live vibrates with ideas drawn somewhat out of experience and reflected somewhat in the ever-changing mirror of literature.

Take any book which most of us were reading not long ago, say, "The Bridge of San Luis Rey." During the time of reading it afforded each of us an individual and private experience; we were alone with the author and the characters. But soon this private affair became a social affair. Scores of thousands of other persons in Britain and America were reading the same book. Each had formed certain impressions of his own, but these were soon jostling up against the impressions formed by others, till a sort of collective opinion formed in the air about us.

It is from this social atmosphere, thus perpetually modified, that fresh new material is presented, from which novelists make novels and poets poetry. The critical faculty is busy at every stage of the process, both in writers and in readers, deciding what we are to think worth presenting, what we admire when we read, and what we shall praise or deprecate. It registers our perception and taste at any given moment. In the long run, this critical faculty determines the perception and taste—or what we call culture—of a whole age.

Clearly, then, we ought not to think of it as primarily existing to disparage and condemn. We need not think of the critic as the "dank-haired" chatterbox of Keats, as one of those "tinklers" to whom Ben Jonson alludes, "that make more faults than they mend ordinarily," still less as a malignant deity who dwells, according to Swift, "on the top of a snowy mountain in Nova Zembla." No doubt, when the critic is exercising his faculty amiss, he may be any one of these things. But whatever our view of him, we cannot escape the fact that he is with us all the time; he is all about us. What directly concerns us is that our own critical faculty should not be carping, or overcritical, or above all, dulled. And this is the world in which we live, the world in which we must be effective in making their opinions prevail should be those whose taste is just.

We cannot legislate for the world, but we can legislate for ourselves.

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A CONDENSED STATEMENT of CONDITION

Total \$516,821,502.95

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1784 :: :: 1929

their lowest prices since 1927, or

nearest road. After inventing and perfecting the airplane, and perma- nent cargo, what effect will the development have upon the railroads? We have seen the effect of motor transport. Travel and com- merce by air will lay further tribute upon the rail lines. Although we live in a day of unending activity, when everyone is going somewhere, and every action of our lives helps to turn the wheels of commerce, it is still unlikely that we can find pas- sengers and freight to take the place of the motor transportation and air- ways. The lesson of motor transpor- tation proves this conclusion.

Then how shall we sustain the railroads? Can they reasonably look toward the future developments? It might as well be admitted that they are outworn and will lose value instead of gain. In that case, what is to become of the \$25,000,000,000 invested in the national rail system?

Union of Trains and Planes

Every railroad executive in the country is pondering those three propositions. They sum up and com- prehend every other rail problem. One of the plain results is an intensive effort to join rail and air transpor- tation. We may be certain the railroads will not make the mistake that marked the introduction of motor power. They were inclined to make the motor transportation the motor, then to minimize and oppose it. Most of us have forgotten the days when the railroads sought to enjoin bus and truck lines. Such actions occasionally come into court at this day, but when the motor transpor- tation is striving to utilize motor- power.

The advent of the automobile brought with it a change of viewpoint in the railroad world. For a hundred years the railroad had been the one mode of transportation, and a new and competitive medium should appear was something the older school of railroad man never thought about. It belonged to the realm of the fanciful. When he saw it take the place of the highways, he com- manded. No more than five years ago the railroads started to adapt motor power, collecting freight by motortruck at central stations along the line, and replacing unprofitable railroads with motorcoaches.

Today we stand at the verge of the greater phase. Having learned from the motorcar, all of the big rail sys- tems are studying air and rail transpor- tation. There is no opposition ap- pear, the eager willingness to enter the field.

Railroads Have Started Late

Undoubtedly the railroads have started late, though a tardy begin- ning cannot be charged to them alone as well as the transportation has lagged so well, while Europe has thor- oughly planned the continent in a hundred directions.

The New York Central Railroad can be credited with the first air and rail line. A traveler may leave New York at 10:30 a. m. for Albany, western Limited, or New York at 5 p. m., and reach Cleveland the next morning, 6:05 a. m. There he changes to airplane and arrives in Chicago at 8:35 a. m., traveling from Chicago to the halfway point of the country over the half-hour. He is in haste to continue west, a plane leaving Chicago at 10:45 a. m., will make him to Minneapolis at 3:15 in the afternoon. Within 25 hours it is most possible to outdistance time and distance, and the next link by rail would carry the traveler overnight to the mountain cities, perhaps Butte,

Most planes from there strike the coast at this point. Reg- ular transcontinental train-and-plane service is expected, but so far the rail's arrangements do not ex- tend beyond Minneapolis.

A second rail system, the Pa- cific, is under way, ready to aug- ment its cross-country, and plan- ing early in the year, under the di- rection of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. The first link joined Chicago, Minneapolis by air. But a transcon- tinental service is to be intro- duced. The main line, the Pan- senger leaving New York at 6:00 the evening, will alight next morn- ing in Columbus, O., for a daylight by air to Dodge City, Kan., the night ride by train over the Atchafalaya & Santa Fe to Las Vegas, N. M. Another flight by air and trip will end in Los Angeles or Francisco. The continent could be crossed in 48 hours, or a longer.

Watching Developments

Meanwhile other railroads in the the United States and western territory are keeping water under the mill and preparing to undertake air service. If the continent can be crossed by a combination of air and train in 24 hours it becomes an economic advantage, and the railroads fairly to pay the higher cost. Broad- speaking, the transcontinental travel- er is either a tourist or bent on business. And the aerial tour- ist, who is more than the motor- offers a ready source of traffic, for the man of affairs intent on reaching the coast, \$100 to \$200 ad- ditional becomes a sound invest- ment in time saved.

Every factor tends to promote the air and rail trip. Atlantic Pacific and return, will be well es- tablished inside the year. But what is the say of the prospect for a direct air line? The time for a direct 38 hours and gradually increasing speed to a bare 30 hours? That question sums up the hopes of two transport combinations that are in the air. The first of these combina- tions, each striving to be first, is the one with a through air service, New York to San Francisco. This pro- ject involves planes carrying 12 to 30 passengers with sleeping accommoda- tions, and a motor truck, or motor- Truly a liner de luxe of the air!

Era of Zeppelins?

But as we are dealing with the future, there can be no purpose in stopping short of the whole prospect. Since the Graf Zeppelin crossed the Atlantic, there is going ahead rapidly to build dirigible lines, where the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company will co-operate with German designers. And one compa- ny has looked to the possibility of a Zeppelin line, carrying 200 pas- sengers, flying on a schedule of hours, carrying 40 or 50 passengers with a measure of comfort unknown to train or plane.

There is a new age of transpor- tation. We are hardly beyond the threshold. While imagination fastens attention upon the coast to coast possi- bilities, rail and air lines are being planned, and the motor car air routes shorten the distances be- tween cities to a mere matter of hours and minutes, against all-night or all-day trips by train. One such trip, New York to Montreal, into four hours and 15 minutes. A traveler may take plane after an early break- fast, at 7 a. m., and reach Montreal at 11:15 a. m. Other routes connect Boston and New York, New York and Washington, Chicago and San Fran- cisco. Almost every important city has at least one air connection.

There are 26 companies in the United States, and 100 in Europe, with 13,131 miles. Every day the planes travel an average of 31,200 miles, serving 88 cities and a population of 50,000,000. Individual fillets of transatlantic service, even cities of which there is no record.

In Lead in Lighted Airways

But all of these figures combined give us a poor rating compared to Europe. We have a better showing in the matter of lighted airways, which must be of great moment in the transatlantic service. Lighted airways will be essential to passenger transpor- tation. Our 7500 miles of lighted airways compare well with Ger- many's 1000 miles, although Ger- many excels us in passenger serv- ice. The transatlantic service of lighted airways will be opened in 1929. The new age is going to move at a pace no other age ever knew.

W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, believes that the air and rail link is the logical development of this new age of travel.

In a few years we have seen and are using a new type of transpor- tation, rail and highway, combining rail, he said to the writer, discuss- ing the railroad of the future. "Dur- ing the early development of motor car and motor truck transportation, the motor car and motor truck, a new medium of travel and transpor- tation would reduce the usefulness of the rail lines. But the American railroad is a greater organization, and a combination of rails and steam- powered motor cars and motor trucks, as well, which have brought about a gradual co-ordination of rail and highway service, and given broader usefulness to the railroads as transportation agencies.

Railroad Uses Trucks

The Pennsylvania Railroad is making an adjustment to the motor car and motor truck and using motor transportation in various ways that help to increase the efficiency of the railroad's service. Now we find our transportation at the beginning of aerial transportation, and the motor car connection between travel by air and rail. And the railroads are better prepared to establish co-operation in this joint service than they were in the case of motor car. A journey from coast to coast, and a logistical need involve no more difficulty than changing trains. Terminals and schedules will be arranged to as- sure rapid movement with the greatest ease and comfort.

"Eventually, we will see through air service between the two oceans, but at present the combined rail and plane service is the logical step. The motor car does not mean, however, that the motor car will take the place of the airplane. It is a practical economic necessity, meeting needs that the airplane cannot fulfill. In emergen- cies the airplane will hasten a jour-

expenses for the current fiscal year, including \$75,000,000 for tax refunds.

stocks have created new high records, while slightly more than 100 have sunk to their lowest prices since 1927, or longer.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Little Cat

By RALPH BERGENGREN

THE last sound Little Cat had heard when he went to sleep in his basket behind the kitchen stove was Grandfather Clock talking to himself in the front hall.

Tick-tock, tick-tock, I am the clock, tick-tock, tick-tock.

All through the day I go this way— tick-tock, tick-tock, tick-tock.

I never go to bed, you know, tick-tock, tick-tock, tick-tock.

By day or night I'm just as bright, tick-tock, tick-tock, tick-tock.

"How that clock does like to talk!" said Little Cat to himself sleepily. And then he curled up so snugly that it would have been hard to tell where his ears began and his tail ended, and went sound asleep.

Grandfather Clock kept on talking to himself. He stood in the hall near a door to the kitchen, and that is how it was that Little Cat, who had very good ears, could hear him. It had just happened to be one of those moments when everybody in a house seems to be quiet at once. Soon the other noises began again. The clock came back in the kitchen and had a caller. Somebody started the radio in the drawing-room. But Little Cat slept soundly in his basket behind the kitchen stove. Then the caller finished her call, and the clock went to bed, and the radio stopped, and everybody in the house went to bed, and there was no sound except Grandfather Clock talking to himself.

Tick-tock, tick-tock, tick-tock. So here I stand, and push each hand— tick-tock, tick-tock, tick-tock. Around my face with steady hands, till midnight comes along. And in the dark ding-dong, ding-dong, ding-dong, ding-dong, ding-dong, ding-dong, ding-dong.

Little Cat sat up in his basket. He opened his mouth as wide as a very small mouth could be opened. He rubbed his eyes with his paws. He twitched his left ear. He yawned again with his little pink mouth. He stretched his front legs. Then he looked down and saw the tip end of his tail moving. Although he was still half-asleep Little Cat tried to catch his tail, and that tumbled him out of his basket, and woke him up.

"About the silliest thing a cat ever does," said Little Cat to himself, "is trying to catch his own tail! But it's pretty good fun. I'm really quite sorry for people who haven't got tails. Well, well! I must be up and about."

So he washed his face with his paws, and combed his whiskers with his claws, and did his exercises. Then he got his cane out of the bottom of the basket, and let himself out of the house, and walked down the driveway on his hind legs like a little gentleman. When he got to the gate he stopped and stood leaning on his cane and looking up at the stars.

"What a beautiful night!" said Little Cat. "Oh, those people! Those people! They think I'm asleep in my basket, and here I am, up and out and enjoying the beauties of nature. What fun! What fun!"

Little Cat walked down the street, swinging his cane like a little gentleman and stopping now and then to look at the stars, till he came to the Smith's house, where Dog Wow lived in a house of his own in the back yard. Dog Wow was sitting in the door of his house, and anybody could have seen he was thinking about something just as hard as he could think.

"Boo!" said Little Cat suddenly. Dog Wow started, but when he saw who it was he began wagging his tail.

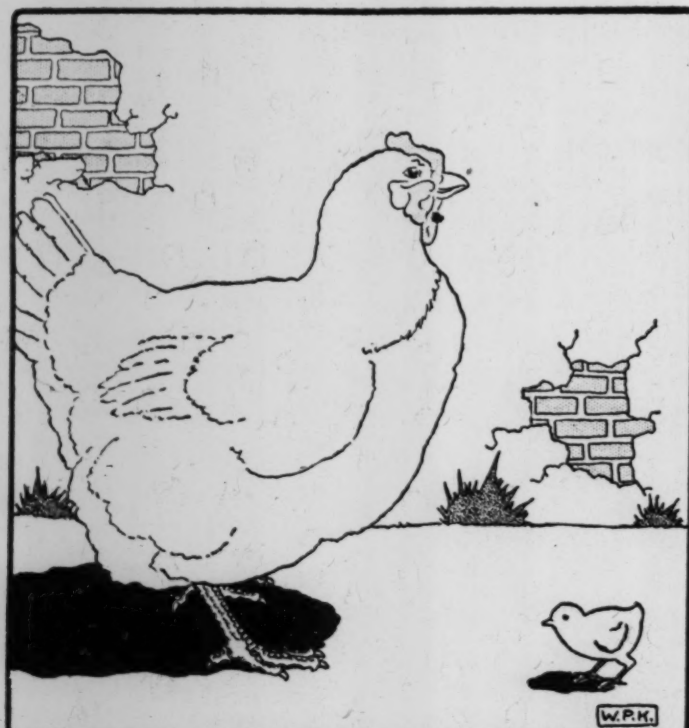
"Why, Little Cat!" said Dog Wow. "How you startled me to be sure! I was lost in thought."

"You looked like it," said Little Cat. "What were you thinking about, Dog Wow?"

"I don't know," said Dog Wow. "It is something important, but I can't think what it is. I am provoked with myself. It's something I ought to do, but what it is I don't know. I think and I think."

"You'll remember quicker if you come and take a walk," said Little Cat. "That's the way with me."

Maxie's Mixed-Up Maxims



ES4EP MHE YU8S
4HCIC TEH VOE

The Letters in Each Group Can Be Arranged to Form a Word, and When the Resulting Words Are Placed in the Right Order, You Will Find the Maxim Little Maxie Mixer Mixed. The Illustration Furnishes a Clue.



Learning to Skate

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

When brother teaches her to skate,
They never stay out very late,
But, oh, it is such fun!
With sister holding fast one hand,
She feels grown-up and much too grand,
To want to skip or run.

Her skating lessons are a game,
That you might call by any name—
In frosty winter air,
The wind gives her a little ride
With brother laughing at her side,
The Ice King everywhere!

Emilie Blackmore Staff

would have been last summer," said Little Cat. "Cold weather sort of shrivels up the grass."

"But think if it had come on to snow!" said Dog Wow. "The beautiful snow would have covered them all up."

Now of course Little Cat and Dog Wow could see almost anything in the grass better than Bridget, who was so much taller. So they began to look about, and whenever either of them found a clothespin he pushed it out into the place where the grass had been cut under the clotheslines. In about half an hour they had made quite a little pile of clothespins.

But Dog Wow was a fast runner when he had anything to run for, and he had been trying to remember, he ran as fast as he had ever run in his life, and perhaps he ran faster. It was all Little Cat could do to stick on Dog Wow's back and hold Dog Wow's hat on Dog Wow's head with his front paws. Any number of times he almost fell off, and several times he almost lost hold of the hat. They passed the Robinson's house and the Perkins's house and the Tompkins's house and the Jones's house and dashed round the corner of the Smith's house. Dog Wow stopped suddenly in the back yard.

"Here we are, Little Cat," panted Dog Wow. "Here's where she upset the clothespin basket."

"I see a clothespin!" cried Little Cat.

"I see two clothespins!" cried Dog Wow.

"It's easier to see them than it

and though they hunted and hunted they couldn't find another.

"I guess that's all, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, picking up his cane.

"I guess it is," said Dog Wow. "One, four, seven, six, hundreds of clothespins. That's a good night's work, Little Cat, if ever we did one."

"So it is, so it is, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "Oh, those people! Those people! They think you're asleep in your house and I'm asleep in my basket, and here we are—up and out enjoying the beauties of nature and finding all the precious clothespins that Bridget lost when she upset the basket. What fun! What fun!"

myself. It will be hard enough on the horse."

"George promised he would look after Sallor, who at that moment was lying by the door looking at Father and slowly wagging his tail.

"Plans were made for the packing of the butter and eggs to keep them from freezing; our supper was eaten and while Mother, sister Sarah and brother Richard washed the dishes, my father and bigger brothers, George and John, did the chores and saw that the animals were snug for the night."

"What did you do?" asked Helen-Claire.

"Where was Sallor?"

"Well, you see," answered Great-Aunt Martha, "I was pretty small when this happened so I guess I was in bed."

"Don't interrupt," said Richard to Helen-Claire.

"When Father started to go to bed," continued Great-Aunt Martha, "he called Sallor to be sure he was in his corner of the kitchen, snug and comfy. Sallor did not answer. He was not in the house, and he did not come in when Father called from the back door. Finally Father went to bed for he had to start at 5 o'clock in the morning to be able to reach the first tavern on the road to Boston by 6 in the evening."

"The next morning Father and George and John packed the butter and eggs in the sleigh. They put plenty of hay all around it and covered the load with thick blankets. They kept watching for Sallor, and John looked into all the buildings about the place and whistled and called."

"When all was ready, Father got into his seat, wrapped the warmed robes about himself, and with a great jingle of bells and a great creaking of sleigh runners, he was off for Boston."

"Watch out for Sallor," he called as he started. "If he comes home before I get well on my way he may try to follow me. Better tie him up till supper time."

"It was bitter cold, but the road was good and the horses stepped along at a good pace. After several miles had slipped by, Father began to wish he had Sallor with him. The

great dog usually lay across his feet, and kept off some of the wind."

"Just then a noise in the underbrush at the side of the road attracted his attention. It was just beginning to be light, for Father had started two hours before sun-up, and he peered into the bushes to see what caused the soft 'scrunch-scrunch-scrunch' as if a heavy animal were walking beside the road."

"Whoa!" shouted Father. The horses stood still. Everything was quiet except for the tinkling fall of some ice in the forest and the gentle sighing of the pine trees.

"Go on," he commanded. "I must have imagined it. Sounded too heavy for a fox and surely it couldn't be a wolf," he thought.

"Mile after mile slipped away. Suddenly on the other side of the road came the steady 'scrunch-scrunch-scrunch' on the crisp snow, then the snap of a branch."

"What in the world can it be?" muttered Father. "Why would any creature follow me like this?"

"Again he stopped. The sun was up in the sky now and he was a good 15 miles on his way. He looked all about, but the road was through the forest and the underbrush was thick along the way."

"He slapped his arms vigorously. 'My but it's cold!' he exclaimed aloud. 'Wish Sallor were here.'"

From the Bushes

"A whimpering whine came from among the bushes. It sounded not ten paces from him."

"Here, you!" called Father, "come here!"

"Out of the bushes, into the road, rushed a huge, black, furry shape. A great bushy tail wagged fast and two appealing brown eyes looked up at Father. Sallor! Good old dog! Come here, boy!"

"When Sallor realized that Father wanted him, he leaped into the sleigh where he was huddled and petted for a few moments. Then Father had him lie down in his accustomed place across his feet in the bottom of the sleigh, and put part of the robes over him."

"For the rest of the day Sallor snuggled there, every once in a while giving a little growly bark of pleasure."

"When father drew up at the tavern that evening the man were surprised to see him. 'Didn't expect to see you, sir,' said the man who cared for the horses. 'It's about 22 below now. Dog seems lively, sir. What you aren't cold? Must be an Eskimo! Better get something hot. We'll look after the horses; take the dog with you.'"

"Father went into the tavern and for many a day those men could not see why both of them hadn't suffered from the frost."

Great-Aunt Martha stopped and folded up some things.

"Is that the end?" asked Richard. "I know why he didn't freeze," said Helen-Claire, "because Sallor loved him and was so faithful. They loved each other so much they didn't pay any attention to the cold."

The Mail Bag

Our Mail Bag is so overcrowded that we have decided to give extra space to it today. So when you have finished reading all the letters on this page, turn to the Children's Corner and you will find some more friends.—Ed.

San Diego, Calif.

Dear Editor:
I am 12 years old, and have read the Children's Page in the Monitor ever since I could read, and had the Sunset Stories read to me ever since I could listen, and I have always enjoyed them both, also Snubs and Waddies.

Last year I was editor of my school paper, the Junior Astor, and it was such fun that I thought I would like to send something to the Monitor.

When I was studying Japan, I composed this poem, which I am sending to you to see if you can use it.

QUAINT OLD JAPAN

I'd like to see quaint old Japan
And wear its dress from day to day.
I'd live in a house with sliding walls,
And have a garden with waterfalls,
An arched bridge, and a cherry tree,
A bamboo grove and a house for tea.

When I wanted to go on a shopping tour,
A Japanese I would secure.
I'd buy a queer old teakwood chair,
Embroideries, fans, and a kimono rare.

Tommyanne Clark.
(Thank you for your pretty little poem, Tommyanne.—Ed.)

Beulah, Michigan

Dear Editor:
This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. We live in the country. We have five little pigs and seven goats and a cow.

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I have a Milly-Molly-Mandy book.

There is no Christian Science Church in Beulah so we have Sunday School in our home. There are five of us in Sunday School. I have two little brothers, one 3 and one 6.

We go swimming almost every day in summer. I can dive and swim and so can my brother Donald, who is 6 years old.

I should like to correspond with any little girl my age. Barbara S.

Dear Editor:
We have a bird table outside our house. We can see the birds feeding from the window.

I should like a girl of my own age to write to me. I am 6 years old. I love "The House Next Door."

Jean H.
Stevens Point, Wisconsin

Dear Editor:
I am 10 years old. I surely like the Monitor. We get it every day and I like Snubs especially well and Waddies, too. I live one block from the Christian Science Church and I

go to Sunday School every Sunday and stay to church most Sundays.

My boy friend and I clean the church every week and when we get through we learn the Golden Text.

I enjoy the Sports Page and like to play all games. I enjoy the letters from children in far-off lands that appear in the Mail Bag.

I am in the fifth grade.
George H.

St. Margaret's, Middlesex, Eng.
Dear Editor:
I live in St. Margaret's on the river Thames. I go to First Church of Christ, Scientist, Richmond, and love Sunday School. Richmond is very old and interesting, with many beautiful places to see. The view from the terrace on Richmond Hill is said to be one of the finest views in England. Kew Gardens, which is one of the most celebrated botanical gardens in the world, is quite near.

I have learned swimming this summer and have won two certificates. I have enjoyed Milly-Molly-Mandy, Snubs and Little Cat very much, and I am now following "The House Next Door."

I do hope that some girl my age (11) will write to me from any part of the world.

Coral C.
(What a fortunate Coral to live near Kew Gardens!—Ed.)

Dear Editor:
I wrote to you once before about a year ago. Another boy and myself have started a club called the "Round the World Stamp and Coin Club." The Monitor has been a great help in getting members from every corner of the earth. If there are any boys who collect stamps or coins who would like to join, I should be very glad if they would write.

I am 11 years old. My Mother and Father have subscribed for the Monitor ever since I can remember. Are you going to have any more games like the Snubs game? I wish you would, because I liked it very much.

Lloyd S.
(Did you read "A Continual Calendar." Lloyd? That gave you quite a number of games to play. And please send in your street address.—Ed.)

Dear Editor:
I have written to the Mail Bag before, but thought I would like to write again.

I am sorry that I haven't a very interesting story to write about like some children. We have lived in Westfield 10 years.

I am making a marionette show with the help of one of my friends. I have already made the stage and

spread away out. In winter his toes are covered with a quantity of coarse hair which, combined with his extra large-sized hind feet, make it possible for him to skim along on top of the deep snow as easily as though he had real skis on his feet. He scarcely sinks in at all unless the snow is unusually soft. Don't you think the snowshoe rabbit is very fortunate to have such a nice winter outfit?"

"Yes I do," agreed Bunny. "If I were a bunny-rabbit I'd rather have a white winter outfit like that than any other kind. But for a bunny-person, I think a red one like mine is the nicest kind of all."

"You look perfectly gorgeous," said Aunt Marie. "More like a red-bird than a bunny!"

"But you only resemble a redbird in color," commented Uncle Rob. "No redbird ever got his costume in such a piecemeal fashion, whereas I know of another bunny who lives away up in the Rocky Mountains who puts on his winter costume little by little the way you have been doing. Only his outfit is all white and includes a pair of snowshoes which you don't have."

"Is he a bunny-person or a bunny-rabbit?" asked Bunny curiously.

"Which one do you guess?" queried Uncle Rob.

"Well, if he's a bunny-person I think it would be queer for him to dress all in white in the winter time. But if he's a bunny-rabbit it would be even queerer for him to have a pair of snowshoes," said Bunny.

"But he is a bunny-rabbit and he does have snowshoes," asserted Uncle Rob. "And every year when the snow begins to fall he gradually changes his costume until he is as white as you are red."

"How can a rabbit change his costume and where does he get his snowshoes?" Bunny questioned.

"Well, he changes his costume simply by shedding his fur," replied Uncle Rob. "In the summer his coat is mostly brown and black, in a sort of splotchy design to be in harmony with the black shadows and the brown fir needles and underbrush where he makes his home. Then in the autumn he begins to change his costume for a beautiful new winter outfit. As he sheds the dark hairs of his summer coat, new white fur grows in. But he acquires his white costume bit by bit as you have your red one. First his ears turn white, then his head and feet, and last of all his back."

"What he has his winter costume complete he is white all over except for the tips of his ears, which are black. He keeps it on until the snow melts in the spring and then he changes back to his summer clothes again. The change is gradual, just as it was in the autumn. The only in the spring his back is the first to change color instead of the last."

"But what about his snowshoes?" reminded Bunny. "You haven't told me a thing about them."

"That's so," admitted Uncle Rob. "And they are very important, too, because they are what gave him the name of Snowshoe Rabbit. His snowshoes are really his hind feet. They are about four times as big as his front feet, and have toes that

draperies. We are now going to make our marionettes.

I should like very much to correspond with anyone who will care to write to me.

Edith L.
(Will you please send your full name, Edith? And did you read about the marionettes on the Young Folks' Page last Thursday?—Ed.)

Dear Editor:
I am eight years old, and was born in Denmark, and sailed across the Atlantic when I was four years old. The name of the boat on which we sailed was Hellig Olav.

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. Where I live there are many hills, and in winter I can go sleigh riding and skiing. This year there is not much snow.

I go to the Christian Science Sunday school. I should like to hear from a girl of my age from any country.

Inger Van J.
Three Rivers, Michigan

Dear Editor:
I enjoy the Monitor very much, especially in Lighter Vein. I read that and the Sunset stories, Snubs, Waddies and the Sundial.

I am 11 years old and am in the sixth grade in school. I am the captain of the safety patrol at school. There are five on the patrol. We each have two days on duty each week and two boys are on every day. As there is a heavily traveled street running past the school, there is one boy at each end of the block.

I am fond of outdoor sports but my favorites are swimming, ice skating and skiing.

Edward C.
Kansas City, Missouri

Dear Editor:
Snubs and Waddies come into our home bringing lots of joy and fun. In the Monday Monitor I liked "Wee Tales of Peace Heroes" and "The House Next Door."

Snubs is a very intelligent and interesting dog. He can do many things other dogs can't do and is more lively.

Waddies is a very bright duck and speaks more intelligently than any other duck I ever knew.

I am 10 years old and should like to correspond with some child in England or Holland who is my age.

Doris C.
(But we should like to hear something about the other ducks you have known, Doris.—Ed.)

Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Dear Editor:
Could you use these jumbled words of wild animals that I made up for the Children's or Young Folks' pages? Here are the words:

Fagger, Liarrot, Panter, Pophlamulp, Oranagko, Floccetour, Bepocel, Mome, Gajrau.

Norah W.
(Thank you, Norah.—Ed.)

[More Mail Bag in the Children's Corner.]

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Damrosch Work Is an Inspiration to New Audience

WALTER DAMROSCH has proved by the success of his Saturday evening symphony concerts, as well as by his special school programs, that he has realized the vast possibilities of radio for accomplishing the work of making the best music a thing of inspiration in the ordinary American home, as it has been in the countries in which it has enjoyed its best development heretofore.

These programs are breaking down the barrier erected in the thought of the average citizen by slight contacts with academic musical devotees, and are showing him that in the finest music there is even more inspiration for him than for many of these hypercritical amateurs.

Anyone who listened to the National Orchestra, directed by Mr. Damrosch at 8 o'clock, Saturday, through NBC stations, is certainly aware of the new program with pleasant anticipation.

Berlioz' overture, "A Roman Carnival" was first offered, followed by dances from Gluck's "Iphigenia in Aulis." Then came the very impressive Indian subject, "Call of the Plains," by Rudolph Goldmark, a Vienna-born New Yorker, which in a certain sense seemed to form a stepping-stone leading to the concluding number—the Prelude and Finale from "Tristan and Isolde"—although actually the Scherzo from Mendelssohn's Scotch Symphony was played between them. Before each number Mr. Damrosch briefly and clearly explained the significance of it and pointed out its beauties.

A voyage of exploration from one end of the dial to the other revealed a great variety of tastes in Saturday night music. Several cleared channels devoted to western stations were absolutely silent, while attempts to tune in stations such as WRC, KYW and WSN at other points resulted in violent heterodyne whistles which were at first not always distinguishable from the actual music proceeding from a number of chain stations. Barn-dance music of a very lively nature was picked up from WLS, the "Doll Dance" from WJVA, the graceful "Pastoral Dance" of Edward MacLennan, and Gwynn's suite from KRLD and some very good concert music from WBAL.

Walter Damrosch has directed a number of symphony recordings for the Columbia Company, but as yet the list does not include Saturday night's offerings. Sir Hamilton Harty and the Halle Orchestra, however, have recorded the "Roman Carnival" overture for the same company. The latest release of the Victor Company also includes a new recording of this overture made by the Berlin State Opera House Orchestra, under Leo Blech. The "Tristan and Isolde" Prelude is available on Columbia recordings, and a recording in London by the British National Opera Company.

A particularly interesting addition to the recorded music of this opera has just been received by importing houses from the European Parlophone Company. On two double disks is an orchestral transcription of the second scene of Act II played by the Berlin State Opera House Orchestra, under the direction of Max Von Schilling. The English "His Master's Voice" recording of the third act by the London Symphony, the Berlin Opera House Orchestra, an orchestra directed by Lawrence Collingwood and a group of famous artists, has also just been included in the Victor line. It is modestly described in the London catalogue as "Tristan and Isolde, Act 3, selected passages," while the Victor supplement refers to it characteristically as some of the "supreme moments of the most impassioned of love operas."

Sunday on the Air
Sunday afternoon radio programs continue to offer some of the best music of the week. Perhaps the Cathedral Hour, which is offered at 4 o'clock through the Columbia stations every week, is the most enjoyable of all. It is distinctive in that the absence, not only of advertising announcements, but even of the announcer's voice for practically the whole hour, makes it possible to convey the undisturbed impression of a real cathedral towering in the

sky, almost touching the invisible stars. The different orchestra, choral, vocal and organ numbers merge harmoniously on into each other, so that it is possible to sit back and enjoy the inspiration of the musical atmosphere without even considering the identity of the performers or the composers.

Sunday, the symphonic hour which preceded this program lived up to its excellent reputation, concluding with the "March," and "Fete Boheme" from Massenet's "Scenes Pittoresques," of which the "Angelus" is now familiar as the musical signature of the Sonora Hour. At the same time the "Continents" offered excellent fare through WJZ, including the "Scottish Idyll" from Saint-Saens' "Henry VIII"—an impression of the northern land offering an interesting comparison with Mendelssohn's Scotch Symphony, played by Damrosch the preceding night.

To the group of famous Sunday evening radio entertainments has been added an Arthur Pryor Band program, which made its bow last Sunday at 10 o'clock through Columbia stations. The 41-piece band is known as the De Forest Audions.

Arthur Pryor has made a number of radio records. They are to be found in the current list. A new recording of Massenet's "Scenes Pittoresques" has just been made by the Gramophone Symphony Orchestra under the direction of M. Pierre Copland, the musical director of the French Gramophone Company. The two double records are available at importers' studios.

Program Notes
CHARLES W. CADMAN, composer of a new song, "Our Little Dream," will hear its first public rendition on Tuesday evening, Jan. 8, at 10, eastern standard time, when the Voice of Columbia opens up its new giant network of the Columbia Broadcasting System, consisting of 42 stations covering territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. Cadman himself is in California, but as fortune will have it, his first performance of this new work will be on the radio, and 10 o'clock next Tuesday night will find him tuning in and obtaining the satisfactory hearing that the new coast-to-coast hook-up of the Columbia Broadcasting System has made possible.

Olive Kline, universally known concert and radio star, has been chosen to sing this new number, which, besides a mammoth program of every type of music, is sure to make this occasion a memorable one. Stations comprising the Columbia Broadcasting System at this time will include: WABC, WNAO, WEAN, WFBL, WCAO, WFAN, WJAS, WADC, WKRC, WGH, WWO, KMOX, KMBC, KOIL, WSPD, WHK, WLMR, WMAJ, WGL, WRYA, WTAR, WNNC, WLOC, WDDO, WTRC, KKL, KDYL, KYA, KMTR, KBR, KEX, KGA, KJF, KPH, KRLD, KTSB, WCCO, WISN, WDSU and KLRB.

The 1929 series of Voter's Information Service, a radio feature of the 1928 campaign, will be ushered in on Tuesday evening, Jan. 8, at 7, eastern standard time, under the joint sponsorship of the National Broadcasting Company and the National League of Women Voters. This service is designed to carry on a non-campaign year the interest voters have in the issues of the day, and the policies of the present and incoming administrations.

Three speakers will participate in the program, the theme of which will be "Radio and the Voter—What the Campaign Proved." Two of the speakers, Representative Walter E. Newton of Minnesota, and Mrs. Mary Norton, only Democratic Congresswoman, will discuss "What Your Radio Radio Did For the Voter During the Campaign," while an old favorite with Voter's Service audiences, Charles G. Ross, Washington newspaper correspondent, will present his usual review of "What Congress Did." This feature will circulate locally over WEA, WTIC, WJAZ, WTAG, WCHS, WGY and WGR.

**INCREASE IN MAINE
STATE POLICE URGED**
AUGUSTA, Me. (AP)—An increase in the size of the state highway police force and the appointment of a legal advisor to the department were among the recommendations made by Adj.-Gen. James W. Hanson, chief of the highway police, in his annual report.

He advocated a force of not less than 100 men to patrol highways and render protection to the traveling public. In recommending a legal advisor he declared the lack of such an official had proved embarrassing to the department on several occasions.

Frederick Forrester will enact the role of the great German who claimed Vienna as his home, with a supporting cast, including Rosaline Greene, Richard Abbott, Edwin Thompson, Jack MacBryde and Marcel Shields. Reginald Barlow will be the narrator.

In its combination of the dramatic with symphonic music, this Eveready Hour may be said to be a return to the pure, original type of melodrama as first played in England in Covent Garden and Drury Lane productions of generations ago. Large rural scenes, musical accomplishments and musical interludes, the melodrama of that day bore little or no resemblance to the

Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WEEL, Boston (540kc-555m)
5:35 p. m.—Stocks; business; positions.
6:00 Big Brother Club; Joy Spreaders; new.
7:00 NBC, Hal Kemp's Manger Orchestra.
7:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
8:00 NBC, "The Voice of Firestone," Spanish group; Espinoza (Chabrier), La Paloma (Fradler); El Relicario (Padilla); Marche Militaire (Schubert); popular group; Doll Dance (Brown); Once in a Lifetime; Fickler; Cotton; Old times; Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes; Year of Jubilee; in the Glimmer; This Year of Grace.
8:30 NBC, A. P. Cyprien, Sleeping Beauty Waltz (Chakovsky); Un Sol de Pte a la Havana (Pillucci); tenor solo; Coppelia (De Libes); Waiting for the Dawn and you; dance number; "The Old Re-Train (Knevel); tenor solo; Armenian Dance (Horlick); Silfilla (Blon); The Ballet Girl (Baudier); tenor solo; Havanna's Recuerdo de Alcaza (Bachman); dance number; Simple Ave (Thome); Bolero (Moszkowski).
9:30 NBC, General Motors Family Hour; Grace; soprano; soprano; Charles Hector and his orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Hill Symposium; Dr. Domenico Lucca tenor; Melinda Talcott.
10:50 NBC, Williams' Concert Company.
11:00 NBC, Radio House Institute.
11:30 NBC, The Friendly Five.
11:55 News.
12:40 m.—Produce market; time.
1:30 Studio to Schoolroom; talk on "Event of the Week" by Willard Lee.
2:00 Music Lover's Club program.
2:30 Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
2:50 NBC, Hill Symposium; Dr. Domenico Lucca tenor; Melinda Talcott.
3:00 NBC, Williams' Concert Company.
3:15 NBC, Radio House Institute.
3:30 NBC, The Friendly Five.
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EDITORIALS

In the Wake of the U. S. S. Utah

HERBERT HOOVER has come home. Probably no President-elect in the history of the United States has spent the time prior to his inaugural to more useful advantage than has Mr. Hoover.

In appraising the net results of his South American pilgrimage, however, it would be foolish to assume that Mr. Hoover learned anything actually new about the trade, or resources, or geography, or economic progress of Latin America. He jumped too rapidly from port to port and was forced to spend too much time shaking hands and paying tribute to the monuments of South American heroes to have acquired anything more than a supplementary knowledge of the countries visited. Mr. Hoover had a more complete textbook knowledge of Latin America than most people who go there for the first time. Latin America was one of his hobbies as Secretary of Commerce, and the Commerce Department sent reams of information to the U. S. S. Maryland for his study en route.

But Mr. Hoover learned something more important than the economic and political background of the countries he visited. He tasted the enthusiasm of a Peruvian welcome. He felt the charm and warmth that radiate from the city of Rio de Janeiro. He came to know the people he visited as individuals and human beings, rather than the vague lumps of population which that broad term "Latin American" connotes. More especially he came to know the stern Irigoyen of Argentina, Peru's charming President, Leguia, and the man who has revolutionized Chile, President Ibanez. With them he discussed joint problems—problems with which he will have to deal during his administration and regarding which he should understand the Latin-American point of view. This should be a more permanent gain than the actual good will evidenced during Mr. Hoover's trip.

Memory of the enthusiastic welcomes they gave Mr. Hoover will not remain long with the Argentinians, if, for instance, the United States tariff on flaxseed should be materially increased, nor with the Brazilians, if Mr. Hoover should again veto a coffee valorization loan, as he once did as Secretary of Commerce. But if Mr. Hoover understands the Latin-American point of view on these questions, as he now doubtless does, he should be able to handle them with the minimum impairment of Pan-American good will.

It has become axiomatic in Pan-American relations that Latin Americans understand the people of the United States much better than the latter understand the Latin Americans. They read columns of news about the United States daily, whereas most papers of the United States carry but a few lines daily about them. Since good will can only be effectual when it is mutual, one of the great problems in Pan-American relations is to educate the North American public. To this end Mr. Hoover's trip was disappointing. There were few dispatches from his battleship or from the ports visited published in the press of the United States which went beyond a description of Mr. Hoover's exercise and wearing apparel, his receptions and his speeches. The North American public learned something about the names of the ports and Presidents of Latin America, but little about the basic problems which have sometimes disturbed Pan-American good will.

Probably the greatest gain that will come from Mr. Hoover's tour is the knowledge that must remain with thinking Latin Americans that the President-elect of the United States cared enough about them to take a long and none too comfortable trip to get better acquainted, and that in the future their problems with the United States will be handled by a man whom they know and who sympathizes with them and understands them.

Padlocks: New Style

WHEN the people of Massachusetts promoted their State Treasurer to the office of Lieutenant-Governor, they automatically locked and bolted the Commonwealth's strong box on January 1. And it is all because the Constitution of the State provides an installment plan for establishment of a new government. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and members of the General Court are seated on the first Wednesday in January, while the Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor and Attorney-General take office on the third Wednesday of the month.

Ordinarily the old officers go out when the new come in, but in this particular case the State Treasurer was arbitrarily forced out when he officially took his seat as Lieutenant-Governor. Hence the locked treasury and sixty millions of dollars or so apparently batted down so tightly that extraordinary measures will have to be taken to get at them. On the third Wednesday in January, but not until then, the newly elected State Treasurer may legally approach the government safe, blow the dust off the lock, insert his "rusty key" and withdraw such funds or securities as he may deem necessary.

The Legislature, however, proposes to forestall any possible embarrassment to the State by appointing for the interim a temporary state treasurer. In view of the fact that a rule limits

a treasurer to three consecutive terms, some doubt has been expressed as to the advisability of installing the treasurer-elect for the brief period, on the ground that it might legally be considered a "term." A deputy, therefore, is likely to officiate until the regularly elected official takes his seat. And so an installment plan of seating a state government raised an unexpected, though not serious, complication.

Gradual Law Unification

DURING the present month, in many of the capitals in the United States, the annual or biennial sessions of the several legislatures convene. The grists which will be ground will be large, no doubt, judging from the record made in past years. Of the writing of laws, as of the making of books, there is no end. And yet there are many hopeful indications that there is being gained a realization that fewer wise laws, properly administered, are better for all concerned than a multitude of carelessly conceived enactments unsupported by popular sentiment.

There is going on, fortunately, but somewhat slowly, a winnowing or elective process which is tending, quite perceptibly, in the direction of uniformity in legislation. Community or state problems peculiar to localities or sections may make necessary the continued enactment of individual or local statutes. But there is being gained, through study and the efforts of associations whose work is devoted to the dissemination of needed information, a clearer and better concept of government and an understanding of the relationships of the government and the governed. This is being externalized, as it were, not yet in fewer laws, but in enactments more nearly uniform. As an outstanding example there can be cited the virtually standardized statutes providing for the establishment in several states of courts of arbitration empowered to deal finally with questions arising in industry or commerce. A similar tendency is apparent in dealing with traffic regulations on highways, in the air and on railways. The scope will widen, undoubtedly, as the success of such concerted effort becomes more and more apparent.

Just now there is apparent a tendency toward greater uniformity in state laws dealing with violators of penal statutes. Following the lead of New York State in its effort to deal effectively with habitual offenders, enactments following closely the so-called Baumes laws have been adopted by or are being considered in several of the states. The trend is indicative of a desire to choose and adopt the measures which give greatest promise of quick and effective results. Modern systems no longer permit that dalliance which is a certain accompaniment of what is referred to as the law's delays.

It is commendable that the progressive and forward-looking people of nearly every state resent the imputation sometimes expressed that the slow and often uncertain processes of the courts are combining to lessen respect for the law. The determination seems to be to answer such assertions by disproving them by actual exhibits. The lawless suffer, inevitably, because of disrespect for the law and the assumption that the law is impotent. The litigant who seeks redress in the civil courts often regrets that he has undertaken what he might better have let alone. Gradually these conditions are being corrected. More certain and less circuitous ways are being discovered and adopted. The habitual offender, having exhausted the patience of society, discovers that provision has been made for his complete isolation. He is no longer an asset, but a recognized liability.

Likewise the claimant who seeks justice in the civil courts discovers that through a simple method of arbitration his and his adversary's rights may be adjudicated and adjusted at a nominal cost. Our differences are soon forgotten when they are composed. Troubles are magnified only as we brood over and nourish them. The need is not for a short cut to justice so much as for a realization that the way taken will lead directly to the end sought.

Parliament Delves Into History

THE British Government has now decided to assist an undertaking that has been started to compile a worthy record of the individuals and the politics of the English Parliaments of the past. The period to be investigated begins in 1264, when what is regarded as the first English Parliament was summoned by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, in the name of King Henry III. It ends in 1832, when the Reform Bill was passed which laid the democratic foundations of the body which today rules Britain. The work is to be done by a number of M. P.'s and other students of history, who have promised to give their services for nothing. The Government's contribution consists in appointing a Select Committee, which is to collect information from all sources and issue a report.

The undertaking is of international as well as British significance, since Westminster's claim to be the home of the "mother of parliaments" is a sustainable one, and not only Ottawa, Canberra, Pretoria and Wellington, but also Washington, share interest in what the investigation may bring to light.

What to Do With the Miners

IT IS generally admitted by those best able to judge, that if the British coal trade is to recover prosperity, there must be a considerable closing of uneconomic pits and a concentration of production in the more efficient units, which are themselves able to raise unassisted the 250,000,000 tons of coal required to satisfy the annual demands of the market.

The closing of some of the pits would certainly reduce the number of workers, but this would be more than compensated for by the lengthening of the working week of those left in it; and it is obviously better to have a smaller number of men working five or six days a week than to have, as at present, a larger number than the industry can carry, working only three or four. In the one case the industry and the workers in it are efficient and prosperous, while the other offers no cause for satisfaction anywhere.

Economic competition and increasing overhead charges are every day compelling more

and more pits to close. Within the last two months or so two powerful companies, owning a dozen pits in South Wales, have gone into liquidation. The poorer mines cannot possibly, in any case, keep open much longer; nor is it desirable that they should, for they lower wage rates by diminishing net proceeds. The choice is between closing them haphazard and piecemeal, or on a plan calculated to restore the industry to vigor and prosperity. It is to be hoped that the conferences on the reorganization of the industry will lead to the adoption of the latter policy.

In such an event there naturally arises the question of what is to be done with the surplus miners, who would, it is estimated, number 200,000. The experience of Germany suggests that the shutting of uneconomic pits would have so stimulating an effect upon the heavy industries as to make it possible for these ultimately to absorb a large proportion of the surplus coal workers. The continuance of the Government scheme for drafting unemployed miners into other trades is of obvious value in this connection; and the number of entrants into the industry might well be severely restricted.

Saving Niagara Falls

THE treaty completed at Ottawa last week, intended to assure the protection of Niagara Falls, and its perpetuation as a spot of great scenic beauty, ought speedily to run the gamut of senatorial delay and obtain ratification.

It provides a plan based upon reports of engineers, furnished some years ago, for so deflecting the water by the construction of weirs and wing dams as to make the flow over the Horseshoe Falls appear undiminished, although not merely is the present diversion of water for power purposes continued, but even more is to be added. This, the engineers insist, is practicable. There is an apparent indifference, however, to the condition of the falls on the United States side, which to the casual observer seems more in danger of losing its scenic quality because of lack of water than is the Horseshoe Falls.

For many years nature lovers have foreseen the destruction of Niagara Falls as a beauty spot, almost as the falls of the Genesee at Rochester have been destroyed. Any sort of device for checking the destructive march of the power companies deserves applause and support.

London's Wonderground

THE scooping out of the new underground station almost shovel by shovel in the busiest spot of the West End of London is another "miracle of rare device" which modern engineering has accomplished. The builder of Kubla Khan's fairy palace, of which Coleridge sang in poetic exaltation, would not have disdained to include it among the enchanted marvels of that stately "dome of pleasure," for nothing has so excited the wonder of mankind as subterranean spaces, whether fashioned by men or nature.

Stories about the labyrinthine snares of the palace of Minos, the caves and grottoes peopled by sibyls, nymphs and other creatures, fill the pages of mythology, and who knows but in the dim future, transfigured by the patina of time, a legend will cluster round the new station in Piccadilly? Such a legend should surpass anything that has yet been transmuted by human imagination, for who of those who added their moiety to the beautiful stories of antiquity ever in his wildest transports dreamed that beneath the surface of a city there should be white-flagged walks among red pillars in a region of perpetual artificial sunshine, bronzed fronts of shop windows, encased in marble, containing many of the treasures of the earth and sea. And, as if that were not enough, rows of moving staircases, carriages which carried people along for miles underground and inanimate monsters dispensing the favor of admission for a small offering in brass?

Even the patrons of the flying carpet must have felt not a little incommenced by an occasional shower, and the transformations in the proverbial twinkling of an eye so beloved of magicians must have given many an uncomfortable jolt to the seekers of the unattainable. But, without exposing her heroes to such unavoidable inclemencies, Scheherazade, if she lived today, could have averted her own doom by simply taking her lord and master for a walk beneath Piccadilly Circus. A ride in the tube would have gained her not only the pardon she was seeking, but full security against any future attempt at violence, for Harun-al-Rashid, staggered by so much display, would have adored his ingenious wife not merely as a great raconteuse, but as a woman of unsurpassable magic, which, indeed, she was.

Editorial Notes

Hundreds of women in New York City are writing letters expressing their support of the campaign started against speakies by the new police commissioner, Grover Whalen. The women of the Nation had considerable to say on dry law enforcement in the last national election and can be counted upon to follow the leadership of any officer in New York who will make a genuine effort to end lawlessness in the metropolis.

Steps toward the formation of a single trade union for workmen in more than 200 English industries might be made to verge on the ideal if only employers were included in the membership and all hands unionized for better understanding and greater service.

And now comes a demand for slower airplanes to facilitate comfort in travel by air. There are always those comfortable people who prefer Old Dobbin to fast trotters, twelve-day boats to five-day Atlantic liners, and accommodation trains to "lightning expresses."

It is hoped that under Herbert Hoover's plan of stabilizing employment, that old economic saw that the "only way to prevent depressions is to prevent prosperity" may be expanded to read "prevent prosperity from becoming depressed."

The British Women's Vote

By Sir ALFRED ROBBINS

AS 1929—and probably its early summer—will see a general election in Britain, a growing wonder is entertained respecting what practical progress the three regular parties, Conservative, Labor and Liberal, may put before the electors.

This was a comparatively easy process in times when political effect was everything, and works did not count for as much as today. But now, not only are old party names largely meaningless, even to those accustomed to employ them, but there will vote in Great Britain this year millions of women beyond those already enfranchised, who give little heed to labels on packets, but who want to know what the packets themselves contain.

The Conservatives will give a further measure of protection, under the name of "safeguarding," with a comprehensive rating reform recommended as certain in fifteen years to bring relief. The Laborites, no longer favoring their idea of "Socialism in our time," promise it at some future period, but meanwhile refrain from concrete proposals for immediate use.

The Liberals present an abundant but diffused meal, which in some way, only to be explained in large pamphlets, will make the farm laborer happy, set the coal industry once more on its feet, and generally, but vaguely, increase the sum of human happiness.

All leaders and organizers alike, indeed, continue to think in terms of the party's past, and none has yet addressed himself to the special problem presented by the fact that, at the next general election and after, the majority vote will be feminine. What the women of today feel, rather than what the men of yesterday said, is a point to which the political chiefs should address themselves; and a social program that specially appealed to feminine sentiment and family interest would afford the best promise in the electoral field.

The one plank in such a program which is historically Liberal property is temperance reform. Mr. Lloyd George has for some time been considering how to replace it in its old position. For the last fifty years, Liberals have championed the cause of direct popular restriction of licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks. Their greatest modern leader, Mr. Gladstone, not only was the first Prime Minister to carry—at the price of his early political downfall—a licensing measure, which raised the violent opposition of brewers, distillers and publicans alike, as well as their powerful friends in church and state, but also coined the term "local option" to describe the process of every district having a direct voice in the opening or closing of public houses. Despite more than one heavy electoral defeat, Liberals persisted in advocating a temperance reform plank, until the confused political and personal troubles of recent years came to pass. Friends of Mr. Lloyd George are asking with growing impatience why he does not take his courage in both hands and revive it now.

To many English Liberals who know what is being thought in the home rather than in the political clubroom, it appears that if their leader, putting aside both rhetoric and ambiguities, plainly and clearly set forth a program of temperance reform, he would make an appeal to the inmost sentiment of the great majority of women, which would so arouse their moral fervor as to bring them overwhelmingly to the polls. There they would insure a sweeping social program, which would raise their country to so secure a height as to place her again in the van of human progress and practical advancement.

Notes From Geneva

GENEVA

THE voting on the initiative for permitting gambling tables in public places was unexpectedly carried by a majority of 22,000 votes, a strange comment on the fickleness of the public, which in 1920 accepted a petition for the suppression of gambling by a majority of 52,000 votes, fourteen cantons against eight voting in its favor. The greatest disappointment to those who opposed this demand for the public recognition of gambling was the defection of the Canton of Geneva which gave a small majority in favor of the initiative.

It was certainly strange that in Geneva, which is a center of learning and the seat of the League of Nations, the appeal which was made by its most eminent citizens and religious leaders should have so signally failed. But the initiative was so framed as to catch the unwary, for it appealed to the elector to support the casinos in the "interest of tourism," something which is so dear to the heart of the Swiss, while he was assured that gambling for small stakes only would be allowed, and that, too, under such strict supervision that no harm could be done. Moreover, some of the profits were to be devoted to charitable institutions. As the Journal de Genève pointed out, the smallness of the stake, which is limited to two francs, rather increases the evil, because it tempts the man to gamble who can least afford to lose his money.

The contest between the two parties curiously resembled certain features of the American election. Thus the appeal to local patriotism in Switzerland to throw off the shackles of federal control and to give the cantons power to do as they please concerning the prohibition of gambling was reminiscent of the argument of the workers who pleaded that each of the states in the American Union should control its own liquor laws. Liberty to do as they chose also appealed to the new generation of electors and counted for something in the final result. Seven and a half cantons have, however, refused to accept this initiative, so that a considerable part of Switzerland will be still free of the gambling tables. It was the Canton of Lucerne, which is the stronghold of the hotel keepers, which really succeeded in carrying the initiative by its majority of 14,000 votes in its favor.

The Swiss are proud of their native writers, whether they compose in French, German, or Italian. Thus Zurich, which is a German-speaking city, recently held a public demonstration in honor of Francesco Chiesa, the celebrated poet whose home is in the Canton Ticino. Chiesa had been offered a prize of 5000 francs by the Council of the Schiller Fund, and this was presented to him at Zurich, according to the wish of the Swiss Society of Authors. Literary folk came from all parts of Switzerland to honor their compatriot, congratulatory speeches being made in three languages. Such gatherings are the proof of the unity of the Swiss people. They afford a picture of Switzerland as a miniature society of nations which has solved the problem that still puzzles the League of Nations—how to persuade French, Germans and Italians to live in perfect accord.

If there are unemployed in Switzerland who need assistance they have good reason to be thankful that they are living in such a charitable country, for although there is no insurance against unemployment, such as goes by the name of the dole in England, no one is left in want. Take the Canton of Berne, for instance, where in 1928, according to official statistics, 11,000,000 francs, or 12 per cent of the budget of the Canton, was spent on relief work, while a great deal was also done by private charity. Seven institutions are supported by the Canton at the cost of 267,000 francs a year, while twelve others are assisted to the amount of 70,000 francs. Nor does this charity seem to pauperize people, for thirty years ago there were 18,000 people living in the Canton entirely supported by public funds, while today the number has declined to 13,600 in spite of a considerable increase in the population.

The hundredth anniversary of the passing away of Schubert, the great Viennese musician, was observed in many parts of Switzerland. Even in small villages the

Our Sentimental Journey

IT was on a glorious October day that we started out on our sentimental journey to visit the home of Louisa Alcott and her family in that most fascinating of old colonial towns, Concord, Mass. As we drove along the narrow twisting lanes, where in places the trees almost met over our heads, our eyes were dazzled with the riot of color which we saw all around us, flaming scarlet, deep crimson, russet browns, tawny orange, vivid yellow, with here and there a touch of green.

Our car drew up before the quiet brown house standing a little way back from the road in the midst of a green lawn and overshadowed by a large tree. At the back of the house was a slight incline and away to the left stood the curious old wooden structure which was used at one time by Bronson Alcott as a school of philosophy.

Three of our party were English born, and I think we all felt as though we were on a pilgrimage, so real and dear to us had become the characters with which we had been familiar since our childhood: Jo, Beth, Meg and Amy. As we went up the narrow flagged pathway leading to the doorway we were busy recalling well-known scenes, and when the door opened and we were hospitably received by a smiling white-haired lady we felt that we were on the threshold of something very precious, and to one member of the party at least, there was a vague apprehension lest some childish dreams might be shattered.

This apprehension was, however, quickly dispelled as we entered the tiny hall and saw how lovingly the atmosphere of those by-gone days had been preserved. The only tinge of commercialism was in the pile of books on the table in the main living room waiting to be sold, but when we dipped into them and saw the beautiful illustrations we were only too glad to find our old friends in such attractive new dresses.

What a thrill it was to see the very desk where Mr. Marsh used to sit and write those delightful letters, such an inconvenient old desk that we thought with a sigh of relief of our own more modern commodious ones. As we looked at the wide old-fashioned fireplace we could almost see the merry group of chattering girls waiting on that cold Christmas Eve for Marmee with quiet little Beth in the background listening to all the fun but too shy to join in with it.

There were so many familiar objects to see! The plaster cast of Amy's foot, the pictures and sketches, the theatrical costumes, the sausage pillow in all its original hardness, and, perhaps dearest of all, the quaint little workbox with its plaid needlebook beloved of the gentle Beth. As we wandered through the rooms old half-forgotten incidents of our own childhood came back to us, incidents which were so closely interwoven with those of the "little women" that it was difficult to disentangle the dream pictures from the real ones.

We were fortunate in having the old house to ourselves, and the ladies in charge, glad perhaps to have such appreciative visitors, allowed us to linger as we would. The time slipped away all too quickly, for I think we all wanted to prolong those moments in which we had become children again. As we reluctantly bade good-by to the old house, a group of merry schoolgirls were coming up the path, and we felt glad when we heard their eager excited voices discussing the Marsh family to know that they too were making the same lifelong friends which Louisa Alcott, out of her own experiences, had given to the world so long ago. M. E. B.

organists and schoolmasters practiced Schubert's music with their little choirs in order to be able to give a good performance on the anniversary. Lectures were given on the life of the musician, and a Schubert film was shown to the accompaniment of his music. In Geneva a well-known professor of German literature, Mr. Bolnenblust, gave an excellent talk on the life and work of the composer, followed by a performance of Schubert's songs which Professor Bolnenblust himself accompanied on the piano. In the same city the Orchestre Suisse Romand gave a Schubert concert which drew a large crowd. But the chief festival was given in the Cathedral of Berne by the male choirs of the town.

The international women's club, "the Lyceum," which has its headquarters in London and clubhouses in many cities of the world, is particularly active in Switzerland, having locations in Geneva, Berne, Basel, Neuchâtel and Zurich. Here groups of women assemble to hold conferences on art and literature or to listen to music and otherwise entertain one another. To the American or English woman traveling or living abroad the amenities which these local clubs of the Lyceum offer are most attractive. For the traveler need not feel lonely if there is one of these clubs in the city in which she is staying. By going to it she can soon make new acquaintances and get into touch with interesting people.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself out as responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are not used.

The Christ of the Andes

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

President-elect Hoover, while in Chile, was invited to see one of the world's most remarkable monuments.

In 1902, Chile and Argentina were making great preparations to go to war over a boundary dispute. Chiefly through the efforts of the women and the clergy, they were persuaded to settle the question by arbitration instead. The money thus saved was used for better roads and harbors. Part of it built the great Trans-Andean railway that connects Santiago with Buenos Aires.

The women of the two countries, led by Señora Angela de Oliveira Cesar de Costa of Argentina, raised the money for a colossal statue of Jesus Christ, made of bronze obtained by melting down old cannon taken from Spain in the War of Independence. It was set up at the highest accessible point on the disputed boundary. The day before its dedication, hundreds of persons from both countries toiled up the mountains, to be on hand for the unveiling. They fraternized joyously, the Chileans camped over night on the Argentine side of the boundary, the Argentines on the Chilean side. In the morning, after hymns and prayers, the statue was unveiled amid a burst of music, with salvos of cannon, and great rejoicings.

It is twenty-six feet high, and stands on a tall granite column, surmounted by a globe on which a map of the world is outlined. A tablet at the base reads: "Sooner shall these mountains crumble into dust than Argentines and Chileans break the peace to which they have pledged themselves at the feet of Christ the Redeemer."

The great statue stands near the old trail leading over the mountains from Chile to Argentina, a trail now almost disused, since a tunnel has been made through the mountain. It would have taken Mr. Hoover five hours to climb up to it, and the shortness of his stay made it impracticable for him to do so. But it is good to recall the story at this time, and to remember that Argentina and Chile were the first two nations in the world to conclude a general treaty of arbitration. It is to be wished that Bolivia and Paraguay would follow the example. Dorchester, Mass. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Why Don't You Speak for Yourself, John?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

After reading in the Monitor of November 9, John F. Hayes' request that L. H. H. write a sketch about church socials, proffering incidents from an evidently rich background of observation, might not that writer whose work he appreciates, come back with "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?" S. V. G.